A NEW FRENCH SPELLING-BOOK,

With the ENGLISH to every WORD;

OR, A

SYSTEM OF READING,

On a Plan so entirely New as not to bear the least Resemblance to any Thing of the Kind hitherto attempted:

By the Assistance of which

Pupils may be Taught to Read in One Tenth Part of the Time usually devoted to that Purpose.

The Words are divided into Syllables, not according to the Number of Letters, but according to the Number of distinct Sounds; two Syllables, that require but one Emission of the Voice, being here placed in the same Division, and considered in Effect but as one. Syllables of a particular Termination are classed together, and that useful Arrangement is preserved through the whole Work; which is likewise interspersed with Rules and Remarks on the genders of Nouns, and on Prosody, the Accent being marked on every Syllable, where the Knowledge of it can be of any Use in helping the Reader to the right Utterance of the Sound.

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

PREFACE.

IN a preface, an author becomes, as it were, his own panegyriſt. His book is his child, and though, in the great encomiums he beſtows upon it, he pretends only to praiſe another perſon, yet he ſeems never to forget that he is the father: A pleaſing taſk this to be ſure, were it poſſible to keep within the bounds of modeſty. But the eulogiums of a preface ſeem to diſpute with the public the right or the faculty of judging.

To avoid this error, I ſhall ſay nothing in favour of the book, for fear I ſhould ſay too much; except, that I would have burnt it, had I not been convinced of its great utility; for I ſet a much higher value upon my reputation,

putation, than upon any emolument I can derive from the work. Money is ſoon exhauſted, whereas fame is immortal.

But, though I dare not ſpeak in my own name, I hope I may be permitted to inform the reader—That I have ſhewed my manuſcript to ſeveral learned gentlemen, ſome of them members of the French academy at Paris, when I was there a few months ago, who all highly approved of it.—That I have made uſe of it for ſeveral years in giving leſſons to my pupils, and that I found it more beneficial in the practice, than I had judged it to be in the theory.

To conclude, the want of a regular preface will not be felt, inaſmuch as I have taken care to inſert, in the different places where they were wanted, through the whole performance, neceſſary remarks and obſervations; which, had they been thrown out in the preface, might have ſlipt the memory, or perhaps would never have been read.

A New

OPINIONS CONCERNING THIS WORK.

THE Editor of the Engliſh Review for June 1785, ſpeaking of this work, ſays, "This appears to be a very "curious performance; it is written by a perſon who "has the reputation of being the beſt French Maſter in "the metropolis, and it is infinitely more copious than "any thing of the kind yet extant. It will afford "conſiderable aſſiſtance to the perſon who is imper- "fectly verſed in the ſubject; and will be of ſervice "both to the proficient and the learner, by its ten- "dency to the reducing the anomalies of Gallic caprice "to a regular ſyſtem."

The Editor of the Critical Review for November in the ſame year, ſays, "In little things there is often "much labour, and it is repaid with little praiſe. The "old apophthegm, repeated in different languages, and "through ſucceſſive ages, has never been more exactly "verified than in the work before us. Its accuracy is "conſiderable; for the words are not only divided with "care. but the pronunciation is taught with an exact- "neſs, which can only ariſe from a nice ear, and an "intimate knowledge of the power of Engliſh letters. "Mr. du Mitand, by the happy aid of proſody, has "out-ſtripped his predeceſſors."

The Editor of the Monthly Review for the December following, ſays, "We apprehend that thoſe perſons "who conſult this book with attention, will find it "very uſeful to aſſiſt them in reading and pronouncing "the language."

A New French Spelling Book.

The ALPHABET in different CHARACTERS.

Roman.	*Italic.*	Capitals.	
	a	A	*A*
be	*b* *be*	B	*B*
ce, que	*c* *ce, que*	C	*C*
de	*d* *de*	D	*D*
	e	E	*E*
fe	*f* *fe*	F	*F*
ge, gue	*g* *ge, gue*	G	*G*
he	*h* *he*	H	*H*
	i	I	*I*
je	*j* *je*	J	*J*
ke	*k* *ke*	K	*K*
le	*l* *le*	L	*L*
me	*m* *me*	M	*M*
ne	*n* *ne*	N	*N*
	o	O	*O*
pe	*p* *pe*	P	*P*
que	*q* *que*	Q	*Q*
re	*r* *re*	R	*R*
ſe, ze	*ſ* *ſe, ze*	S	*S*
te, ſi	*t* *te, ſi*	T	*T*
	u	U	*U*
ve	*v* *ve*	V	*V*
kſe, gze	*x* *kſe, gze*	X	*X*
ye	*y* *ye*	Y	*Y*
ze	*z* *ze*	Z	*Z*

Note, This new mode of pronouncing the letters, is by far the moſt rational and the moſt eaſy. For, the conſonant ſounding as if combined with a mute *e*, is very happily incorporated with any ſubſequent vowel, each letter, then, retaining, as it were, a ſhare or portion in the combined ſound of both. But by the old way of calling them *bé*, *dé*, *éf*, *él*, *ém*, *én*, *ér*, &c. when they happen to be followed by a vowel or diphthong, ſuppoſe either *o* or *ou*, the learner will, of courſe, be inclined to pronounce the combination *béo*, *béou*; *déo*, *déou*; *éfo*, *éfou*, &c. which is totally wrong, ſince it only makes *bo*, *bou*; *do*, *dou*; *fo*, *fou*. The real ſounds will be more eaſily gueſſed at from *be-o*, *be-ou*; *de-o*, *de-ou*; *fe-o*, *fe-ou*; than from the former combination, wherein the *e* being pronounced diſtinct, that is accented, cannot be ſo eaſily blended or mixed with the ſubſequent *o* and *ou*, as the mute *e*, which has but a faint ſound, ſcarcely to be heard.

The Diviſion of the LETTERS.

The Letters are divided into Vowels and Conſonants.

There are five VOWELS,

a, e, i or y, o, u.

There are nineteen CONSONANTS,

b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, ſ, t, v, x, and z.

Of

Of Accents.

There are three accents; the acute (´) the grave (`) and the circumflex (^).

Of the four different Sounds of the Vowel *e*.

There are four different kinds of this letter *e*, viz. the mute or feminine, the maſculine, the open, and the middle.

The mute *e* has no accent (e) as in pâle, *pale*.

The maſculine *e* has an acute accent (é) bonté, *goodneſs*.

The open *e* is commonly marked with a grave accent, or a circumflex; (è, ê) * près, *near*; le-même, *the ſame*. It has been called ſo, becauſe it is pronounced with an opening of the mouth. But, as the opening may be greater or leſs, a fourth ſort of *e* is alſo diſtinguiſhed, called the middle *e*.

The ſound of the middle *e* may be remarked in the firſt *e* of the word belle, *handſome*; where it ſounds as in the Engliſh noun, *a bell*, une ſonette, that *e* not being ſo open as in tête, *head*. I call it middle *e*, becauſe its ſound is half way between the *è* called ſimply open, and the maſculine *é*. It is commonly followed by a double conſonant. Therefore, when, in the progreſs of this performance, two conſonants are found in the ſyllable next to an *e*, that middle *e* muſt ſound as in belle, viz. the firſt *e* in chan-ce-lle-rie, *chancery*; pe-lle-te-rie, *furriery*; ve-rre-rie, *glaſs-ware*, &c.

* The grave accent is likewiſe placed upon à, when it means *to*; upon là, when it means *there*; and upon où, when it means *where*.

Remark, That the circumflex may likewiſe be placed upon a, i, o, u, when they are long, l'âge, *the age*; dôme, *dome*; mûr, *ripe*.

Of the different kinds of the letters i, j; and u, v.

There are two ſorts of *i*; the *j* conſonant and the *i* vowel; and two ſorts of *u*, the *v* conſonant, and the *u* vowel.

The two kinds of *j*, *i*, and the two kinds of *v*, *u*, are found in the word juive, a *jeweſs*.

Of Consonants that have a double Sound.

The ſix following conſonants have a double ſound; *c*, *g*, *h*, *ſ*, *t* and *x*.

C before *e*, or *i*, has the ſound of an *ſ*, Ciceron, *Cicero*; and before *a*, *o*, or *u*, that of a *k*, cave, *cellar*; côte, *ſide*; curé, *parſon*.

G before *e*, or *i*, has the ſound of an *j*, genou, *knee*; gigot, *a leg of mutton*; and before *a*, *o*, or *u*, that of *gue*, gâteau, *cake*; goſier, *the throat*; guériſon, *cure*.

H is either aſpirate or mute; it is aſpirate, that is pronounced in the throat, in hâte, *haſte*; hêtre, *beech*; hibou, *owl*; hotte, *a ſcuttle*; hure, *the head of a wild boar*; it is mute, that is not pronounced at all, in habit, *coat*; Helène, *Helen*; hiver, *winter*; hôte, *hoſt*; huit, *eight*.

S is pronounced hard at the beginning of words, ſalle, *a hall*; ſève, *ſap*; ſire, *ſire*; ſon, *bran*; ſur, *upon*; and it has the ſoft ſound of an *z* between two vowels, caſe, *a point* (in the game of back-gammon) léſé, *hurt*; biſe, *brown*; doſe, *doſe*; ruſe, *cunning*.

T is

T is pronounced like *t* at the beginning of words taxe, *a tax*; tête, *head*; tige, *ſtalk*; tome, *a volume*; tube, *a tube*; and it is pronounced like *ſ* in abbatial, *belonging to an abbey*; ambition, *ambition*, &c.

X is pronounced like *ks* in Alexandre, *Alexander*, and like *gz*; in examen, *examination*; exaucer, *to hear*; exemple, *example*, &c.

Sounds formed with a Conſonant and a Vowel.

ba	be	bé	bè	bi	bo	bu
ca					co	cu
da	de	dé	dè	di	do	du
fa	fe	fé	fè	fi	fo	fu
ga					go	gu
ha	he	hé	hè	hi	ho	hu
ja	je	jé	jè	ji	jo	ju
la	le	lé	lè	li	lo	lu
ma	me	mé	mè	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	né	nè	ni	no	nu
pa	pe	pé	pè	pi	po	pu
qua	que	qué	què	qui	quo	quu
ra	re	ré	rè	ri	ro	ru
ſa	ſe	ſé	ſè	ſi	ſo	ſu
ta	te	té	tè	ti	to	tu
va	ve	vé	vè	vi	vo	vu
xa	xe	xé	xè	xi	xo	xu
za	ze	zé	zè	zi	zo	zu
	ce	cé	cè	ci		
	ge	gé	gè	gi		

Sounds entirely ſimilar to the preceding, though formed with two Conſonants and a Vowel.

bba	bbe	bbé	bbè	bbi	bbo	bbu
cca					cco	ccu
dda	dde	ddé	ddè	ddi	ddo	ddu
ffa	ffe	ffé	ffè	ffi	ffo	ffu
lla	lle	llé	llè	lli	llo	llu
mma	mme	mmé	mmè	mmi	mmo	mmu
nna	nne	nné	nnè	nni	nno	nnu
ppa	ppe	ppé	ppè	ppi	ppo	ppu
rra	rre	rré	rrè	rri	rro	rru
ſſa	ſſe	ſſé	ſſè	ſſi	ſſo	ſſu
tta	tte	tté	ttè	tti	tto	ttu

A Remark. The reaſon of the ſimilarity between theſe and the former ſounds is this, that, in French, two conſonants are moſtly ſounded as if they were one; though, by an abſurdity quite unaccountable, every Spelling Book to this day has directed us to pronounce them double in the ſpelling of words. According to theſe old but odd notions, a pupil ſhould form the ſounds, and ſpell words with a double conſonant, in this manner. Suppoſe them to be the words *abbé*, *accord*, *approcher*, *comment*, *frapper*, they divide the ſyllables thus; *ab-bé*, *ac-cord*, *ap-pro-cher*, *com-ment*, *frap-per*. They direct you to pronounce the firſt ſyllable of each of theſe words, as if written *abe*, *ake*, *ape*, *come*, *frape*, though they adviſe you, at the ſame time, to pronounce the words entire, as if written *a-bé*, *a-cord*, *a-procher*, *co-ment*, *fra-per*; which ſounds, when heard from the mouth, correſpond not to the firſt diviſion of ſyllables, and utter-

utterance of ſounds they had erroneouſly taught, but to the ſubſequent one *a-bbé*, *a-ccord*, *a-pprocher*, *co-mment*, *fra-pper*; a diviſion I have adopted in theſe, and all ſimilar words, through this performance, as the moſt eaſy and the moſt conformable to reaſon. For, when once the learner has been told that two conſonants, in words ſo divided, are pronounced like one, there is no greater difficulty in reading the ſyllables *bbé*, *ccord*, *ppro*, *mment*, *pper*, than theſe, *bé*, *cord*, *pro*, *ment*, *per*. Beſides, the firſt part of my diviſion is leſs embarraſſing than the old one, it being more eaſy to ſay *a*, *co*, *fra*, than to ſay *abe*, *ake*, *ape*, *come*, *frape*, the former ſounds being by far leſs complicated than the latter. But when the two conſonants are pronounced diſtinct, then the old diviſion is right; and ſo far I adhere to it, as in the words *accent*, *accepter*, &c. divided thus, *ac-cent*, *ac-cepter*, becauſe the two firſt ſyllables are pronounced *ak*, not only when they are read ſeparately, but when combined with the remainder of the words, which ſound *akcent*, *akcepter*, and not *aſſent*, *aſſepter*. I thought proper to make this long but neceſſary remark, that the ſuperior excellence of my mode of dividing ſyllables above the former might more forcibly ſtrike the reader; and it will further ſerve to prove that a ſyſtem, totally erroneous in theory, may be ſo far encouraged, and receive ſuch a ſanction by general practice and length of time, as to appear nearly in the ſame light as if it were founded in reaſon.

Beſides the advantage ariſing to learners from the above new diviſion of ſyllables; to facilitate the pronunciation as much as poſſible, I ſhall place together all the words of a particular termination,

mination, and range them alphabetically with reſpect to their firſt ſyllables, as much as practicable and neceſſary; a method, the ſuperiority of which over any thing hitherto attempted, will be ſo evident as to want no further recommendation; ſince the firſt words of a termination having been read, no difficulty can remain in reading all the ſubſequent ones. For, he who can utter the right ſound of the word *ba-teau*, will eaſily come to pronounce *bu-reau*, *ca-deau*, *ga-teau*, &c. This is a capital advantage; but a ſtill greater is, that this arrangement will be highly conducive towards learning the genders of nouns, and will furniſh an opportunity for laying down rules for the proſody, both theſe being known by the termination of nouns. The utility of the laſt of which in reading, though it never was taken notice of before in a Spelling Book, muſt be very great, ſince the pronouncing a vowel or ſyllable long, when it ought to be ſhort, beſides hurting the ear by its diſſonance, often changes abſolutely the ſignification of a word. For example, tăche, means *a taſk*, and tâche, *a ſpot*; jeûne, *faſting*, jeŭne, *young*; a, e, i, o, u, are long in âge, *age*; bêche, *a ſpade*; īvre, *drunk*; hôte, *hoſt*; dêluge, *deluge*; but they are ſhort in tăble, *table*; rŭgle, *rule*; tĭtre, *a title*; mŏde, *the mode*; bŭlle, *a bull*.

The maſter's endeavours to teach the proſody, at the ſame time, with the pronunciation, by oral ſounds, would prove abortive without other aids. The proſody, to make a more ſenſible impreſſion upon the mind, ought to be conveyed to it both through the channel of the eyes, and the ſenſe of hearing. The former muſt be ſtruck with the ſight of this mark ˘ upon a long letter

or

or ſyllable, *ane*; of this ˘ upon a ſhort one, *ămi*; and of this ⏑ upon a doubtful one, that is, upon one that is neither ſhort nor long, *capable*. The latter muſt be forcibly ſtruck by the voice of the maſter.

This happy concurrence, and a proper attention to the few ſubſequent rules on every new termination of the words, will convey clear and indelible ideas of proſody, the knowledge of which conſtitutes the very eſſence of reading.

As to the placing words in different claſſes, according as they are monoſyllables, diſſyllables, triſyllables, &c. I thought it an uſeleſs labour, ſince no one learns to read who cannot ſpeak. Wherefore, in pronouncing a ſentence, we make with the ſame eaſe, thirty, forty, or fifty times that emiſſion of the voice, which would be requiſite to utter a ſingle ſyllable; and, when we know the ſounds, a word of four ſyllables does not prove to us more difficult to be pronounced, than one of two; for the ſame reaſon that we do not find it a harder taſk to eat an apple than a plum: the only difference is, that, in the firſt caſe, we muſt chew a little longer. I might have diſplayed here a more noble compariſon, than apples and plums; I know I could; but I am prompted by gratitude, having always been fond of both.

To corroborate theſe reaſonings, I muſt add, that pupils, who ſhall be put to read French, according to this new ſyſtem, muſt all have been taught to ſpell in their native tongue; and then they will not be more embarraſſed to ſee a word of three ſyllables at the top of a leſſon, than if it had begun

begun with a monoſyllable; the leſs ſo, as not a ſingle ſound will ever be found in any of the words of a particular leſſon, but what they will be able to account for, in conſequence of the preceding rules. For example, when the learner has been taught to read the combination of a conſonant with a vowel in ba, bé, bi, bo, bu, ca, da, &c. he will as eaſily read the word *pu ni* puniſhed, as the word *vu*, ſeen, although the former be a diſſyllable, and the latter a monoſyllable, ſince the ſole difference is only to emit the voice twice inſtead of once; an eaſy taſk indeed for young ſtudents, who, beſides reading their native tongue fluently, generally talk by wholeſale. Beſides, there is not, of every termination, a ſufficient number of words to be claſſed into monoſyllables, diſſyllables, and ſo forth, ſo as to range them likewiſe alphabetically as to their firſt ſyllables; and adhering to that uſeleſs form, had it been practicable, would have been deſtroying the eaſy ſyſtem I am now eſtabliſhing.

In this digreſſion, I have often made uſe of the word *ſpelling*, from its being a common expreſſion; but I beg I may not be miſunderſtood: I do not mean by ſpelling French, or any other language, the calling out the letters of a ſyllable one after another, to form a ſound by their combination, as is taught to this day, by toothleſs beldames in France or in England. I mean, that the learner ſhould pronounce, at one view, every ſyllable, let it be ever ſo complicated, by imitation from the voice of the maſter, or from the notions he has of the rules, and to ſay *ba*, *bon*, *beau*, without naming the letters. Why not? Is it not more ſimple to fancy and expreſs thoſe ſounds from the

ſight

ght of the entire ſyllables, than to maim them diſlocating the letters thus repeated ſingly be-a, ; be-o-ne, bon, &c. ſome of them widely de-ating from the right ſound of the ſyllable. hen a rational and inſenſible gradation is kept, hy ſhould you be more embarraſſed at the ſight three letters, than you would at that of one. ut, pray, does the appearance of four diſhes pon your table perplex your underſtanding, or azzle your eyes? It does not. Why, here lies e fault; you are fond of dainty-diſhes, but ave no reliſh for learning.

A COLLECTION *of the moſt uſeful Words in the* FRENCH LANGUAGE, *formed with the preceding Sounds only.*

N. B. The following are Subſtantives Maſculine. To make a complete Senſe, the Article definite *le* (l' before a Vowel) *the*, in Engliſh, ought to be prefixed to them in reading; as, l'abbé, le pavé, &c.

A, at the beginning of a word, is ſhort, except in âcre, âge, âme, âne, âpre, câpre.

ă-bbé	*abbot*	fă-vŏ-rĭ	*favorite*
pă-vé	*pavement*	mă-rĭ	*huſband*
ă-mĭ	*friend*		

The following Words are Subſtantives Feminine. To make a complete Senſe, the definite Article *la* (l' before a Vowel) ought to be prefixed to them.

ă-gĭ-lĭ-té	*agility*	é-gă-lĭ-té	*equality*
ă-mé-nĭ-té	*amenity*	é-quĭ-té	*equity*
ă-nĭ-mō-sĭ-té	*animoſity*	fă-cĭ-lĭ-té	*facility*
ă-vĭ-dĭ-té	*greedineſs*	fă-tă-lĭ-té	*fatality*
că-pă-cĭ-té	*capacity*	fé-lĭ-cĭ-té	*felicity*
că-vĭ-té	*cavity*	fé-rŏ-cĭ-té	*ferocity*
cĭ-té	*city*	fĭ-dé-lĭ-té	*fidelity*
cŏ-mmŏ-dĭ-té	*commodity*	gé-né-rō-sĭ-té	*generoſity*
dĭ-vĭ-nĭ-té	*divinity*	hă-bĭ-lĕ-té	*ability*
dŏ-cĭ-lĭ-té	*docility*	hŏ-nnê-tĕ-té	*honeſty*
dŭ-rĕ-té	*hardneſs*	hŭ-mă-nĭ-té	*humanity*

hŭ-

hŭ-mĭ-dĭ-té *humidity*
hŭ-mĭ-lĭ-té *humility*
ĭ-né-ga-lĭ-té *inequality*
ĭ-nĭ-quĭ-té *iniquity*
lé-gè-rĕ-té *lightneſs*
lĭ-bé-ră-lĭ-té *liberality*
mă-jŏ-rĭ-té *majority*
ma-tŭ-rĭ-té *maturity*
mĭ-nŏ-rĭ-té *minority*
mŏ-bĭ-lĭ-té *mobility*
nè-ttĕ-té *neatneſs*
nŭ-dĭ-té *nakedneſs*
pŭ-dĭ-cĭ-té *pudicity*
pŭ-rĕ-té *purity*
quă-lĭ-té *quality*
ră-pĭ-dĭ-té *rapidity*
ra-rĕ-té *rarity*
ré-gŭ-la-rĭ-té *regularity.*
rĭ-gĭ-dĭ-té *rigidity*
ſé-ré-nĭ-té *ſerenity*
ſé-vé-rĭ-té *ſeverity*
ſŏ-lĭ-dĭ-té *ſolidity*
ſû-rĕ-té *certainty*
té-mé-rĭ-té *raſhneſs*
tĭ-mĭ-dĭ-té *timidity*
tŏ-tă-lĭ-té *totality*
vă-lĭ-dĭ-té *validity*
vă-nĭ-té *vanity*
vé-nă-lĭ-té *venality*
vé-ră-cĭ-té *veracity*
vé-rĭ-té *truth*
vĭ-vă-cĭ-té *livelineſs*
ŭ-nă-nĭ-mĭ-té *unanimity*
ŭ-nĭ-té *unity*
ŭ-tĭ-lĭ-té *utility*

Theſe are ADJECTIVES.

pŏ-lĭ *polite*
â-gé *old*
mĕ-nŭ *thin*

N. B. Though the intent of this book is only to teach reading, ſtill, out of regard to my own character as a grammarian, I ſhall, as I proceed in my journey, indulge myſelf with ſome grammatical remarks.

My firſt remark here is, that by ranging together, as I do, all the words of a particular termination, the gender of nouns is effectually taught in a practical and a ſtriking manner, it being generally known from the termination. For example, after ſeeing ſo many French words

ending in *té* of the feminine gender, the learner will, of courſe, conclude that words of that termination are all feminines, which is really the caſe.—Thoſe words derived from the Latin in *tas*, make *tà*, in Italian; *tad*, in Spaniſh; *tade*, in Portugueſe; and *ty*, in Engliſh; as, *caſtitas*, *caſtità*, *caſtitad*, *caſtitade*, *chaſteté*, *chaſtity*.

THE FOLLOWING words are all verbs conjugated like *parler* (ſee both my practical method of learning French, and my table). They are here exhibited in the *third perſon ſingular of the perfect of the indicative*, and will make a complete ſenſe, by prefixing *il* (*he* in Engliſh) to each of them, as *il déroba*, he ſtole; *il accommoda*, he fitted, &c. Their infinitive will be found out, by changing *a* into *er*; as, *dérober*, to ſteal; *accommoder*, to fit, &c.

ă IS SHORT—1. when it is final—2. when it is a verb, or a prepoſition; as, *il ă parlé*, he has ſpoken; *il vă ă Paris*, he is going to Paris—3. in the third perſon ſingular of all futures, *il parleră*, he ſhall ſpeak; *il iră*, he ſhall go—4. in *mă*, my; *tă*, thy; *ſă*, his, her, or its; *çă*, here; *lă*, the or there; *déjă*, already, &c.

(il)dé-rŏ-bă	(*he*) *ſtole*	(il)ă-ccu-mu-la	(*he*)*heaped up*
ă-ccŏ-mmŏ-dă	*fitted*	ă-lla	*went*
cé-dă	*yielded*	ă-ppe-la	*called*
dé-ci-dă	*decided*	ă-tte-la	*put to*
é-ſu-dă	*evaded*	ă-vă-la	*ſwallowed*
s'é-vă-dă	*ran awey*	că-pi-tu-la	*capitulated*
lă-pi-dă	*ſtoned*	cé-la	*concealed*
pŏ-ſſé-dă	*poſſeſſed*	cŏ-llă	*paſted up*
ră-ccŏ-mmŏ-dă	*mended*	dé-mê-la	*unravelled*
ré-ſi-da	*reſided*	dę-ſŏ-la	*grieved*
bi-ffa	*eraſed*	é-gă-la	*equalled*

(il)é-tă-la	(*he*) *ſpread out*	(il)mé-di-ta	(*he*) *meditated*
é-xi-la	*exiled*	ô-ta	*took away*
fi-la	*ſpun*	qui-ta	*quitted*
mê-la	*mixed*	ré-ci-ta	*recited*
pe-la	*peeled*	ré-fū-ta	*refuted*
pi-la	*pounded*	ré-pé-ta	*repeated*
re-cu-la	*went back*	ă-rri-va	*arrived*
ré-gă-la	*regaled*	lă-va	*waſhed*
ré-vé-la	*revealed*	vă	*goes*
ſă-la	*ſalted*	fi-xa	*fixed*
vŏ-la	*ſtole*	ă-bu-ſa	*abuſed*
vŏ-la	*flew up*	ă-ccu-ſa	*accuſed*
ă-ffă-ma	*ſtarved*	ă-mu-ſa	*amuſed*
ă-llu-ma	*light*	ă-rrō-ſa	*watered*
a-ni-mă	*animated*	di-vi-ſa	*divided*
ă-ſſŏ-ma	*knocked down*	ŏ-ppō-ſa	*oppoſed*
fă-ci-li-ta	*facilitated*	ō-ſa	*durſt*
gâ-ta	*ſpoiled*	pe-ſa	*weighed*
hâ-ta	*haſtened*	pō-ſa	*placed*
hé-ri-ta	*inherited*	rā-ſa	*ſhaved*
hé-ſi-ta	*heſitated*	re-fu-ſa	*refuſed*
je-tta	*threw away*	re-pō-ſa	*repoſed*
i-mi-ta	*imitated*	ſu-ppō-ſa	*ſuppoſed*
li-mi-ta	*limited*	vi-ſa	*aimed*

By changing all along the *a* into *e*, the above verbs will be in the participle paſt of the infinitive; as, *dérobé*, ſtolen; *accommodé*, fitted, &c. I don't ſpeak of the other tenſes or perſons, becauſe this is not a grammar; and, moreover, becauſe they are formed of ſounds different from thoſe already taken notice of.

The following Words are Verbs of different Sorts. They are here uſed in the Partiçiple paſt. To form a complete Senſe, the auxiliary *j'ai*, (I have,) ſhould be prefixed to them.

(j'ai) ă-bŏ-li	*(I have) aboliſhed*	(j'ai) vé-cu	*(I have) lived*
ă-mŏ-lli	*ſoftened*	é-lu	*elected*
dé-mŏ-li	*demoliſhed*	lu	*read*
ſă-li	*dirtied*	ré-ſŏ-lu	*reſolved*
gé-mi	*groaned*	vă-lu	*been worth*
dé-fi-ni	*defined*	é-mu	*moved*
dé-ſu-ni	*diſunited*	dé-te-nu	*detained*
fi-ni	*finiſhed*	te-nu	*held*
pu-ni	*puniſhed*	pu	*been able*
u-ni	*united*	pă-ru	*appeared*
bâ-ti	*built*	re-çu	*received*
pâ-ti	*ſuffered*	ſu	*known*
rô-ti	*roaſted*	ă-bbă-tu	*knocked down*
ă-gi	*acted*	bă-tu	*beaten*
bu	*drunk*	vu	*ſeen*

SOUNDS FORMED with a Vowel and a Conſonant.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug
al	el	il	ol	ul
(am		im, in theſe two ſyllables the *m* muſt be pronounced)		

ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un *

A COLLECTION of the moſt uſeful French Words, formed with the above Sounds; and combined, moreover, with thoſe exemplified before.

N. B. The obſervation made before for prefixing the article, muſt be underſtood throughout this book.—The final conſonants, printed in a ſmaller type than the reſt, muſt not be pronounced; the others muſt.

The following Words are Subſtantives Maſculine.

The Termination *ăc* is always ſhort.

lăc	*a lake*	eſ-tŏ-măc	*ſtomach*
ſăc	*ſack*	tă bac	*tobacco*

ăl is a ſhort final; the *l* is pronounced.

ă-mi-răl	*admiral*	că-pŏ-răl	*corporal*
ă-ni-măl	*animal*	car-di-năl	*cardinal*
ar-ce-năl	*arſenal*	fa-năl	*lantern*
băl	*ball*	măl	*evil*
că-năl	*channel*	mé-tal	*metal*

* In theſe two laſt lines, the *m* and *n*, combined with vowels, muſt be pronounced faintly in the noſe, as they form ſounds called naſals, which muſt be learned, as well as all other ſounds, by imitation from the mouth of a native.

The Termination *ăn* is ſhort, but the Plurals are long; as, *les ānſ*, the years; *les rubāns*, the ribbons.

al-cŏ-răn	*alcoran*	pe-li-căn	*pelican*
ăn	*year*	rŏ-mán	*romance*
car-căn	*pillory*	rŭ-băn	*ribbon*
en-căn	*public ſale*	ſá-tăn	*ſatan*
mă-hŏ-mé-tăn	*mahometan*	ti-ſſe-răn	*weaver*
mă-măn	*mamma*	ty-răn	*tyrant*
mi-lăn	*kite*	vé-té-ran	*veteran*
or-tŏ-lăn	*ortolan*	căp	*cape*
par-ti-ſăn	*partiſan*		

ās is a long final, as well in nouns as in verbs; *tu parlās*, thou ſpokeſt; *tu parlerās*, thou ſhalt ſpeak; the *ſ* is mute.

ă-mās	*heap*	com-pās	*compaſs*
ă-ppās	*charms*	em-bā-rrās	*embarraſsment*
căne-vās	*canvaſs*	pās	*pace*
cās	*caſe*	re-pās	*repaſt*

ăt final is moſtly ſhort, the *t* is mute.

dé-gât	*waſte*	é-lec-tŏ-răt	*electorate*
mât	*maſt*	é-piſ-cŏ-păt	*epiſcopacy*
ă-ſſă-ſſi-năt	*aſſaſſination*	é-tăt	*ſtate*
ă-tten-tăt	*crime*	lé-găt	*legate*
ă-vŏ-căt	*advocate*	ŏ-dŏ-răt	*ſmell*
că-nŏ-ni-căt	*canonſhip*	pon-ti-fi-căt	*pontificate*
cé-li-băt	*celibacy*	ſă-bbăt	*ſabbath*
com-băt	*combat*	ſé-năt	*ſenate*
dé-băt	*debate*	ſol-dăt	*ſoldier*
doc-tŏ-răt	*doctorſhip*		

ĕt final is ſhort; the *t* is mute.

ban-quĕt	*banquet*	pă-quĕt	*bundle*
bŏſ-quĕt	*grove*	pe-rrĕ-quĕt	*parrot*
că-quĕt	*pratling*	pi-quĕt	*picket*
hŏ-quĕt	*hiccough*		

in final is doubtful, that is neither long nor ſhort; but followed by a conſonant, it is long, whether in the middle or at the end of words; as, *il vīnt*, he came; *pīnte*, a pinte.

bă-dĭn	*frolickſome*	lĭn	*lint*
bu-tĭn	*prey*	mă-gă-ſĭn	*magazine*
deſ-tĭn	*deſtiny*	mâ-tĭn	*maſtiff*
de-vĭn	*conjurer*	mă-tĭn	*morning*
en-fan-tĭn	*childiſh*	mé-de-cĭn	*phyſician*
eſ-car-pĭn	*pump*	mu-tĭn (adj.)	*mutinous*
fan-tă-ſĭn	*foot ſoldier*	pă-tĭn	*ſcate*
feſ-tĭn	*feaſt*	pè-lè-rĭn	*pilgrim*
jar-dĭn	*garden*	pe-pĭn	*kernel*
in-teſ-tĭn	*inteſtine*	pĭn	*pine*
lă-pĭn	*rabbit*	ſă-pĭn	*fir tree*
lar-cĭn	*theft*	vĭn	*wine*
li-ber-tĭn	*libertine*	fĭn (adj.)	*cunning*

ĕl is a ſhort final; the *l* is pronounced.

cŏ-lŏ-nĕl	*colonel*	ſĕl	*ſalt*
hô-tĕl	*hotel*		

ēr

ēr is a long final; the *r* ſounds.

fēr	*iron*	vēr	*green*
hi-vēr	*winter*		

ĭf is a ſhort final; the *f* ſounds.

ă-ccu-ſa-tĭf	*accuſative*	mŏ-tĭf	*motive*
ad-jec-tĭf	*adjective*	nŏ-mi-nă-tĭf	*nominative*
că-nĭf	*pen-knife*	op-tă-tĭf	*optative*
cap-tĭf	*captive*	ſu-per-lă-tĭf	*ſuperlative*
dă-tĭf	*dative*	tă-rĭf	*tariff*
gé-ni-tĭf	*genitive*	vŏ-că-tĭf	*vocative*
gé-ron-dĭf	*gerund*	vŏ-mi-tĭf	*vomitive*

ŏm and *ŏn* final, are ſhort. They are long in the middle of a word, when followed by a conſonant; *cōnte*, tale; *bōmbe*, a bomb; but if either the *m* or *n* is double, the *o*, which is no longer nafal, is ſhort; *pŏmme*, apple; *mŏnnoie*, money.

bal-cŏn	*balcony*	ă-vi-rŏn	*oar*
ă-ban-dŏn	*forſaking*	ar-çŏn	*ſaddle-bow*
jar-gŏn	*dialect*	hă-me-çŏn	*bait*
gă-lŏn	*gallon*	hé-ri-ſŏn	*hedge-hog*
gar-ni-ſŏn	*garriſon*	li-mă-çon	*ſnail*
me-lŏn	*melon*	mă-çŏn	*maſon*
ſă-lŏn	*parlour*	bâ-tŏn	*ſtick*
tă-lŏn	*heel*	car-tŏn	*paſte-board*
vă-llŏn	*valley*	cŏ-tŏn	*cotton*
â-nŏn	*a young aſs*	je-ttŏn	*counter*
nŏm	*noun*	mar-mi-tŏn	*ſcullion*
re-nŏm	*renown*	re-je-ttŏn	*offſpring*
ſur-nŏm	*ſurname*	tŏn	*tune*

gă-

gă-lŏp	*gallop*	dé-ſĭr	*deſire*
ſĭrŏp	*ſyrup*	re-pen-tĭr	*repentance*

ŏr is a ſhort final; the *r* ſounds.

caſ-tŏr	*beaver*	e-ſſŏr	*flight*
cŏ-rri-dŏr	*corridor*	ŏr	*gold*

In *is* final the *s* is mute.

ă-vĭs	*advice*	măr-quĭs	*marquis*
cŏ-mmĭs	*clerk*	pă-ră-dĭs	*paradiſe*
lĭs	*lilly*	rĭs	*laughter*
lŏ-gĭs	*lodging*	tă-pĭs	*carpet*

ōs final is long; the *s* is mute.

dōs	*back*	ōs	*bone*
hé-rōs	*hero*	re-pōs	*reſt*

ŏt final is ſhort; the *t* is mute.

eă-mĕ-lŏt	*camlet*	lŏt	*lot*
că-nŏt	*boat*	mă-te-lŏt	*ſailor*
é-cŏt	*reckoning*	mŏt	*word*
eſ-car-gŏt	*a ſnail*	pŏt	*pot*
fă-gŏt	*faggot*	dé-pôt	*depoſit*
gi-gŏt	*leg of mutton*	im-pôt	*tax*
jă-ve-lŏt	*ſpear*		

In *uc* final the *c* ſounds.

ă-quĕ-duc	*aqueduct*	cal-cŭl	*calculation*
duc	*duke*	con-ſŭl	*conſul*
ſud	*ſouth*		

ŭm and *ŭn* final, are ſhort in the ſingular; long in the plural.

păr-fŭm	*perfume*	cŏ-mmŭn adj.	*common*

ŭr is a ſhort final; the *r* is pronounced.

fu-tŭr	*future*	ă-bŭs	*abuſe*
mŭr	*a wall*	dé-bŭt	*beginning*

The following are Subſtantives Feminine.

ab-ſur-di-té	*abſurdity*	im-bé-ci-lli-té	*imbecility*
ac-ti-vi-té	*activity*	in-com-pă-ti-bi-li-té	*incompatibility*
ad-ver-ſi-té	*adverſity*	*im-men-ſi-té	*immenſity*
an-ti-qui-té	*antiquity*	†im-mor-tă-li-té	*immortality*
bon-té	*goodneſs*	im-por-tu-ni-té	*importunity*
cap-ti-vi-té	*captivity*	īm-pŏ-ſsĭ-bĭ-lĭ-té	*impoſſibility*
con-for-mi-té	*conformity*	im-pu-re-té	*impurity*
dex-té-ri-té	*dexterity*	in-cŏ-mmŏ-di-té	*inconveniency*
di-ffi-cul-té	*difficulty*	in-ci-vi-li-té	*uncivility*
di-ffor-mi-té	*deformity*	‡in-dem-ni-té	*indemnity*
di-ver-ſi-té	*diverſity*	i-né-gă-li-té	*inequality*
é-nor-mi-té	*enormity*	in-fi-dé-li-té	*infidelity*
é-ter-ni-té	*eternity*	in-fi-ni-té	*infinity*
fă-cul-té	*faculty*	in-fir-mi-té	*infirmity*
fé-con-di-té	*fecundity*	in-flé-xi-bi-li-té	*inflexibility*
fer-me-té	*firmneſs*	§in-hu-mă-ni-té	*inhumanity*
fer-ti-li-té	*fertility*	in-ſen-ſi-bi-li-té	*inſenſibility*
for-mă-li-té	*formality*		
hoſ-pi-tă-li-té	*hoſpitality*		
i-den-ti-té	*identity*		

* Pronounce *im-men-ſi-té*.
† Pronounce *im-mor-tă-li-té*.
‡ Pronounce *in-dem-ni-té*.
§ Pronounce *in-hu-mă-ni-té*.

in-

in-ſi-pi-di-té *inſipidity*
in-ten-ſi-té *intenſeneſs*
ir-ré-gu-lă-ri-té *irregularity*
mă-jeſ-té *majeſty*
men-di-ci-té *mendicity*
mor-tă-li-té *mortality*
né-ce-ſſi-té *neceſſity*
nu-lli-té *nullity*
pă-ren-té *parentage*
par-ti-cu-la-ri-té *particularity*
per-ſŏ-nna-li-té *perſonality*
per-ver-ſi-té *perverſity*
pŏ-ſſi-bi-li-té *poſſibility*
poſ-té-ri-té *poſterity*
pu-ber-té *puberty*
pu-ſi-llă-ni-mi-té *puſillanimity*
ſan-té *health*
ſen-ſi-bi-li-té *ſenſibility*
ſin-cé-ri-té *ſincerity*
ſin-gu-lă-ri-té *ſingularity*
*ſo-lem-ni-té *ſolemnity*
ſub-ti-li-té *ſubtilety*
vir-gi-ni-té *virginity*
u-ni-for-mi-té *uniformity*
u-ni-ver-ſi-té *univerſity*
vŏ-lon-té *will*
vŏ-lup-té *voluptuouſneſs*

The following Words are Adjectives.

con-ju-găl *conjugal*
du-căl *ducal*
é-găl *equal*
é-piſ-cŏ-pal *epiſcopal*
ex-pé-ri-men-tal *experimental*
fi-năl *final*
fon-dă-men-tăl *fundamental*
hŏ-ri-zon-tăl *horizontal*
il-lé-găl *illegal*
i-né-găl *unequal*
in-fer-năl *helliſh*
lé-gal *legal*
li-bé-răl *liberal*
li-tté-răl *literal*
lŏ-căl *local*
men-tăl *mental*
mŏ-răl *moral*
mu-ni-ci-păl *municipal*
nă-tăl *native*
nă-văl *naval*
ŏ-ri-gi-năl *original*
paſ-tŏ-răl *paſtoral*
ră-di-căl *radical*
ré-găl *regal*
rŭ-răl *rural*
vé-năl *venal*
bās *low*
dé-li-căt *delicate*

* Pronounce ſo-lă-ni-té

bŏn

bŏn	*good*	cap tĭf	*captive*
har-di	*bold*	ché-tĭf	*mean*
cor-pŏ-rĕl	*corporal*	dé-ci-sĭf	*decisive*
é-ter-nĕl	*eternal*	dé-fec-tĭf	*defective*
for-mĕl	*formal*	dé-fi-ni-tĭf	*definitive*
*ĭm-mŏr-tĕl	*immortal*	dé-li-bé-ra-tĭf	*deliberative*
mă-ter-nĕl	*maternal*	e-ffec-tif	*effective*
mor-tĕl	*mortal*	ex-ce-ſsĭf	*exceſſive*
nă-tu-rĕl	*natural*	fu-gi-tĭf	*fugitive*
per-ſŏ-nnĕl	*perſonal*	fur-tĭf	*furtive*
†ſŏ-lem-nel	*ſolemn*	mă-ſſif	*maſſive*
à-mēr	*bitter*	né-gă-tĭf	*negative*
‡lé-ger	*light*	ŏ-ffen-sĭf	*offenſive*
ner	*clean*	pur-gá-tĭf	*purgative*
en-ră-gé	*mad*	re-lă-tĭf	*relative*
ac-tĭf	*active*	tar-dĭf	*ſlow*
ă-ffir-ma-tĭf	*affirmative*	vĭf	*briſk*
ă-tten-tĭf	*attentive*	vin-di-că-tif	*vindicative*

ĭl is a ſhort final; the *l* ſounds.

ci-vĭl	*civil*	in-fi-ni	*infinite*
vĭl	*contemptible*	al-té-ré	*dry*
di-vin	*divine*	§im-mŏ-dé-ré	*immoderate*
lă-tin	*latin*	in-con-ſi-dé-ré	*indiſcreet*
li-ber-tin	*libertine*	in-ſen-ſé	*fool*
mă-lin	*malign*	in-té-re-ſſé	*intereſted*
ab-ſŏ-lu	*abſolute*	tor-tu	*crooked*
di-ſſŏ-lu	*profligate*	cŏ-mmŭn	*common*
ir-ré-ſŏ-lu	*irreſolute*	im-por-tŭn	*troubleſome*
in-dé-fi-ni	*indefinite*	‖dūr	*hard*

* Pronounce ime-mor-tĕl. † Pronounce ſo-lâ-

‡ Pronounce légé. § Pronounce ime-mo-dé

‖ In the termination *ur* the *r* ſounds.

fu-tur	*future*	pur	*pure*
im-pur	*impure*	ſur	*ſure*
mûr	*mature*		

In *us* final, the *s* is mute.

că-mus	*flat-noſed*	or-gă-ni-ſé	*organized*
di-ffus	*diffuſe*		

The following Words are Verbs conjugated like *parler*. They are exhibited here in the third perſon ſingular of the perfect of the indicative. They will make a complete ſenſe with the pronoun *il* prefixed to them.

(il) ab-ſor-bă	(*he*) *abſorbed*	(il) re-gar-dă	(*he*) *regarded*
tom-bă	*fell*	ſon-dă	*ſounded*
ă-ccor-dă	*granted*	ſuc-cé-dă	*ſucceeded*
ă-ppré-hen-dă	*dreaded*	cal-cu-lă	*calculated*
bom-bar-dă	*bombarded*	cir-cu-lă	*circulated*
bor-dă	*bordered*	com-pi-lă	*compiled*
co-mman-dă	*bid*	con-ſo-lă	*conſoled*
con-sŏ-li-dă	*conſolidated*	diſ-ti-llă	*diſtilled*
de-man-dă	*aſked*	em-bă-llă	*packed up*
eſ-că-lă-dă	*ſcaled*	en-rō-llă	*enrolled*
ex-cé-dă	*exceeded*	é-tin-ce-lă	*ſparkled*
fon-dă	*founded*	ex-hă-lă	*exhaled*
gar-dă	*kept*	inſ-tă-lă	*inſtalled*
ha-zar-dă	*ventured*	*im-mŏ-lă	*ſacrificed*
in-cŏ-mmŏ-dă	*troubled*	poſ-tu-lă	*expoſtulated*
i-non-dă	*overflowed*	ă-lar-mă	*alarmed*
in-ter-cé-dă	*interceded*	ar-mă	*armed*
in-ti-mi-dă	*intimidated*	cal-mă	*calmed*

* Pronounce ime-mo-la.

(il)con-fir-mă (*he*)*confirmed* (il)ab-ju-ră (*he*)*abjured*
dé-ſar-mă *diſarmed* ad-mi-niſ-tră *adminiſtered*
en-fer-mă *ſhut up* ad-mi-ra *admired*
eſ-ti-mă *eſtimated* al-té-ră *altered*
fer-mă *ſhut* as-pi-ră *aſpired*
for-mă *formed* cen-ſu-ră *cenſured*
par-fu-mă *perfumed* con-fé-ră *conferred*
ă-ban-dŏ-nnă *abandoned* con-jec-tu-ră *conjectured*
bor-nă *bounded* con-ju-ră *conjured*
dé-ter-mi-nă *determined* con-ſi-dé-ră *conſidered*
en-vi-rŏ-nnă *environed* dé-ſeſ-pé-ră *deſpaired*
ex-ter-mi-nă *exterminated* en-du-ră *endured*
ful-mi-nă *ſtormed* en-tră *entered*
im-por-tu-nă *importuned* eſ-pé-ră *hoped*
or-dŏ-nnă *ordained* in-cor-pŏ-ră *incorporated*
or-nă *adorned* mur-mŭ-ră *murmured*
par-dŏ-nnă *pardoned* per-ſé-vé-ră *perſevered*
ran-çŏ-nnă *ranſomed* reſ-pi-ră *breathed*
ter-mi-nă *terminated* ă-nnon-çă *announced*
cam-pă *encamped* ă-van-çă *advanced*
diſ-cul-pă *excuſed* ba-lan-çă *balanced*
en-ve-lŏ-ppă *enveloped* cŏ-mmen-çă *began*
ex-tir-pă *extirpated* con-fe-ſsă *confeſſed*
par-ti-ci-pă *participated* dé-pen-să *ſpent*
ù-ſur-pă *uſurped* em-bă-ră-ſsă *embarraſſed*
con-fiſ-quă *confiſcated* em-bră-ſsă *embraced*
dé-bar-quă *debarked* en-ſon-çă *drove in*
em-bar-quă *embarked* en-tă-ſsă *heaped up*
in-di-quă *indicated* ex-er-ça *exerciſed*
in-vŏ-quă *invoked* o-ffen-să *offended*
man-quă *failed* pen-să *thought*
mar-quă *marked* per-çă *pierced*
maſ-quă *maſked* pro-non-çă *pronounced*
riſ-quă *riſked* ré-com-pen-să *recompenſed*

ren-

(il)ren-ver-să	*(be)reverſed*	(il) in-ſul-tă	*(be)inſulted*
ſur-pā-ſsá	*ſurpaſſed*	in-ter-cep-tă	*intercepted*
ver-să	*overturned*	in-vi-tă	*invited*
ac-cep-tă	*accepted*	lă-men-tă	*lamented*
ă-ccŏſ-tă	*accoſted*	mă-ni-feſ-tă	*manifeſted*
ă-dop-tă	*adopted*	mon-tră	*ſhewed*
ă-li-men-tă	*maintained*	per-ſé-cu-tă	*perſecuted*
ă-ppŏr-tă	*brought*	per-ſiſ-tă	*perſiſted*
ă-ſſiſ-tă	*aſſiſted*	por-tă	*bore*
ci-men-tă	*cemented*	ră-con-ta	*related*
cŏ-mmen-tă	*commented*	ră-ppor-tă	*reported*
con-cer-tă	*concerted*	ré-ſiſ-tă	*reſiſted*
con-tă	*counted*	reſ-pec-tă	*reſpected*
con-ten-tă	*pleaſed*	reſ-tă	*remained*
con-teſ-tă	*conteſted*	ſe ré-vol-tă	*revolted*
con-ſul-tă	*conſulted*	ſub-ſiſ-tă	*ſubſiſted*
dé-teſ-tă	*deteſted*	ſu-ppŏr-tă	*ſupported*
dic-tă	*dictated*	ſur-mon-tă	*ſurmounted*
diſ-cu-tă	*diſcuſſed*	ten-tă	*tempted*
diſ-pu-tă	*diſputed*	van-tă	*boaſted*
é-car-tă	*ſcattered*	căp-ti-vă	*captivated*
en-chan-tă	*enchanted*	con-ſer-vă	*preſerved*
ex-al-tă	*exalted*	cul-ti-vă	*cultivated*
ex-cep-tă	*excepted*	é-ner-vă	*enervated*
ex-ci-tă	*excited*	en-le-yă	*carried away*
ex-pé-ri-men-tă	*experienced*	ob-ſer-vă	*obſerved*
fŏ-men-tă	*fomented*	ré-ſer-vă	*reſerved*
hu-mec-tă	*wetted*	com-pō-să	*compoſed*
im-pu-tă	*imputed*	diſ-pō-să	*diſpoſed*
in-ci-tă	*incited*	é-ter-ni-ſă	*eternized*
in-fec-tă	*infected*	ex-cu-ſá	*excuſed*
in-ſiſ-tă	*inſiſted*	*im-mor-tă-li-ſă	*immortaliſed*
		tem-pŏ-ri-ſă	*temporiſed*

* Pronounce ime-mor-tă-li-ſă.

THE FOLLOWING Words are verbs of different ſorts, exhibited here in the *participle paſt*. They make a complete ſenſe with the auxiliary *j'ai* prefixed to them.

	(*I have*)		(*I have*)
(j'ai) ă-ver-ti	*warned*	(j'ai) ob-te-nu	*obtained*
con-ſen-ti	*conſented*	cŏ-rrom-pu	*corrupted*
con-ver-ti	*converted*	în-te-rrom-pu	*interrupted*
di-ver-ti	*amuſed*	rom-pu	*broke*
gă-ran-ti	*guaranteed*	com-pă-ru	*compared*
per-ver-ti	*perverted*	diſ-pă-ru	*diſappeared*
ră-len-ti	*relented*	ă-pper-çu	*perceived*
ă-ſſer-vi	*ſubjected*	con-çu	*conceived*
de-ſſer-vi	*injured*	bă-ttu	*beat*
ſer-vi	*ſerved*	com-bă-tu	*fought*

SOUNDS formed with Conſonants.

bl.	cl.	fr.	gu.	pl.	ſp.	thr.
br.	cr.	phr.	gr.	pr.	ſt.	tr.
ch.	dr.	gl.	ph.	rh.	th.	vr.
chr.	fl.	gn.	phl.	ſc.		

N. B. The maſter muſt cauſe the pupil to read theſe different ſyllables as if combined with a mute *e*, in this manner, *ble*, *bre*, *che*, &c.

SOUNDS formed with two Conſonants and a Vowel.

bla	ble	blé	blè	bli	blo	blu
bra	bre	bré	brè	bri	bro	bru
cha	che	ché	chè	chi	cho	chu
chra	chre	chré	chrè	chri	chro	chru

cla	cle	clé	clè	cli	clo	clu
cra	cre	cré	crè	cri	cro	cru
dra	dre	dré	drè	dri	dro	dru
fla	fle	flé	flè	fli	flo	flu
fra	fre	fré	frè	fri	fro	fru
phra	phre	phré	phrè	phri	phro	phru
gla	gle	glé	glè	gli	glo	glu
gna	gne	gné	gnè	gni	gno	gnu
gua	gue	gué	guè	gui	guo	guu
gra	gre	gré	grè	gri	gro	gru
pha	phe	phé	phè	phi	pho	phu
phla	phle	phlé	phlè	phli	phlo	phlu
pla	ple	plé	plè	pli	plo	plu
pra	pre	pré	prè	pri	pro	pru
rha	rhe	rhé	rhè	rhi	rho	rhu
ſca	* *ſce*	*ſcé*	*ſcè*	*ſci*	ſco	ſcu
ſpa	ſpe	ſpé	ſpè	ſpi	ſpo	ſpu
ſta	ſte	ſté	ſtè	ſti	ſto	ſtu
tha	the	thé	thè	thi	tho	thu
thra	thre	thré	thrè	thri	thro	thru
tra	tre	tré	trè	tri	tro	tru
vra	vre	vré	vrè	vri	vro	vru

A COLLECTION of the moſt uſeful French words formed with the ſounds immediately preceding, and combined, moreover, with thoſe already exemplified.

The following are SUBSTANTIVES MASCULINE.

che-văl	*horſe*	é-crăn	*ſcreen*
ma-ré-chăl	*marſhal*	glăn	*acorn*
char-lă-tăn	*quack-doctor*	plăn	*plan*

* *ſc* have the ſound of an *ſ* in *ſce, ſcé, ſcè, ſci.*

că-drăn	*dial*	tră-ver-ſin	*bolſter*
să-frăn	*ſaffron*	chă-grin	*grief*
brās	*arm*	che-lin	*ſhilling*
tré-pās	*deceaſe*	che-min	*way*
ă-chăt	*purchaſe*	crin	*hair of a horſe*
cer-ti-fi-căt	*certificate*	or-phe-lin	*orphan*
chăt	*cat*	rhin	*rhine*
cli-măt	*climate*	du-ché	*dukedom*
con-trăt	*contract*	é-vê-ché	*biſhoprick*
in-grăt	*ungrateful*	mar-ché	*marked*
ſcé-lé-răt	*wicked*	pé-ché	*ſin*

er ſounds *é* in Nouns.

clŏ-cher	*ſteeple*	che-vĕt	*bolſter*
cŏ-cher	*coachman*	crŏ-chĕt	*hook*
plan-cher	*floor*	dé-chĕt	*decay*
rŏ-cher	*rock*	dé-crĕt	*decree*
vă-cher	*cow-herd*	prŏ-jĕt	*project*
*chef	*chief*	re-grĕt	*regret*
cri-mi-nĕl	*criminal*	ſi-fflĕt	*whiſtle*
con-grès	*congreſs*	ă-bré-gé	*abridgement*
cy-près	*cypreſs-tree*	cler-gé	*clergy*
prŏ-grès	*progreſs*	pré-ju-gé	*prejudice*
ſuc-cès	*ſucceſs*	†pŭ-blĭc	*public*
ă-pprêt	*preparation*	ă-blă-tĭf	*ablative*
brā-ce-lĕt	*bracelet*	‡e-xĭl	*exile*
că-chĕt	*ſeal*	fĭl	*thread*

ĭs is a ſhort final; the *s* is mute.

lām-brĭs	*cieling*	prĭx	*price*
pré-cĭs	*preciſe*	chăr-bŏn	*coal*

* The *ſ* ſounds. † The *c* ſounds. ‡ Pronounce *egzil*, in final the *ſ* ſounds.

flă-cŏn	*flagon*	tré-sŏr	*treaſure*
flŏ-ccŏn	*flake*	en-clōs	*incloſure*
chi-ffŏn	*rag*	prŏ-pŏs	*purpoſe*
dră-gŏn	*dragon*	ă-bri-cŏt	*apricot*
chà-pŏn	*capon*	çă-chŏt	*dungeon*
fri-pŏn	*rogue*	ſan-glŏt	*ſob*
pă-trŏn	*patron*	trŏt	*trot*
pol-trŏn	*coward*	pré-vôt	*provoſt*
fri-ſsŏn	*ſhivering*	tri-bŭn	*tribune*

In *ut* and *ux* final, *x* and *t* are mute.

flux	*flux*	muſcle	*muſcle*
re-flux	*reflux*	ma-ſsăcre	*maſſacre*
ă-ttri-bŭt	*attribute*	pŏ-lăcre	*polacre*
tri-bŭt	*tribute*	cādre	*a frame*
cā-ble	*cable*	ca-dāvre	*carcaſs*
cō-nné-tăble	*conſtable*	nègre	*a negro*
é-tăble	*ſtable*	Hă-nnōvre	*Hanover*
ſāble	*ſand*	bă-rŏ-mêtre	*barometer*
mi-rācle	*miracle*	prêtre	*prieſt*
pi-nācle	*pinnacle*	ſal-pêtre	*ſaltpetre*
ŏ-rācle	*oracle*	é-qui-lĭbre	*equilibrium*
ré-cep-tācle	*receptacle*	cĭdre	*cyder*
ſpec-tācle	*ſpectacle*	ĭvre (adj.)	*drunk*
tă-ber-nācle	*tabernacle*	lĭvre	*book*
ar-ticle	*article*	Oc-tŏbre	*October*
dĭ-ſcĭple	*diſciple*	ŏ-pprŏbre	*ſhame*
trĭple	*triple*	cŏffre	*trunk*
cen-tŭple	*centuple*	ă-pôtre	*apoſtle*
*quă-drŭple	*quadruple*	sŭcre	*ſugar*
cercle	*circle*	ambre	*amber*
oncle	*uncle*	Dé-cembre	*December*

* Pronounce *coua-*

membre

membre	*member*	pu-pitre	*deſk*
Nŏ-vembre	*November*	titre	*title*
Sep-tembre	*September*	dé-ſordre	*diſorder*
A-lé-xandre	*Alexander*	ordre	*order*
gendre	*ſon-in-law*	ſé-pul-chre	*ſepulchre*
arbre	*tree*	ré-giſtre	*regiſter*
marbre	*marble*		

Substantives Feminine.

â-pre-té	*acidity*	mă-gnă-nĭ-mĭ-té	*magnanimity*
bru-tă-lĭ-té	*brutiſhneſs*	mă-lĭ-gnĭ-té	*malignancy*
cé-lé-bri-té	*celebrity*	mul-tĭ-plĭ-cĭ-té	*multiplicity*
chă-rĭ-té	*charity*	ob-ſcé-nĭ-té	*obſcenity*
chaſ-te-té	*chaſtity*	plu-rá-lĭ-té	*plurality*
cher-té	*dearneſs*	prŏ-bă-bĭ-lĭ-té	*probability*
clar-té	*clearneſs*	prŏ-bĭ-té	*probity*
cré-dŭ-lĭ-té	*credulity*	prŏ-dĭ-gă-lĭ-té	*prodigality*
dĭ-gnĭ-té	*dignity*	prŏ-lĭ-xĭ-té	*prolixity*
dŭ-plĭ-cĭ-té	*duplicity*	prŏ-prĕ-té	*cleanneſs*
é-lec-trĭ-cĭ-té	*electricity*	proſ-pé-rĭ-té	*proſperity*
ex-tré-mĭ-té	*extremity*	quan-ti-té	*quantity*
flé-xi-bi-li-té	*flexibility*	ſim-pli-ci-té	*ſimplicity*
fră-gĭ-lĭ-té	*fragility*	ſté-rĭ-lĭ-té	*ſterility*
fra-ter-nĭ-té	*fraternity*	ſtu-pĭ-dĭ-té	*ſtupidity*
frĭ-vŏ-lĭ-té	*frivolity*	tran-quĭ-llĭ-té	*tranquillity*
frŭ-gă-li-té	*frugality*	Trĭ-nĭ-té	*Trinity*
gră-vi-té	*gravity*	gué-ri-sŏn	*cure.*
cré-dŭ-li-té	*credulity*	pri-ſŏn	*priſon*
in-di-gnĭ-té	*indignity*	tră-hi-ſŏn	*treachery*
in-té-gri-té	*integrity*		
in-tré-pĭ-dĭ-té	*intrepidity*		
lâ-che-té	*cowardice*		

The

The finals *ăphe* and *ŏphe* are ſhort

ă-grăphe	*claſp*	că-tăſ-trŏphe	*cataſtrophe*
é-pi-grăphe	*epigraphe*	nymphe	*nymph*
é-pi-tăphe	*epitaph*	băgue	*ring*
or-tho-grăphe	*orthography*	vŏgue	*faſhion*
ă-pŏſ-trŏphe	*apoſtrophe*		

ĭgue is a ſhort final.

brĭgue	*canvaſſing*	hă-rangue	*oration*
dĭgue	*dike*	langue	*tongue*
fĭgue	*fig*	dip-thongue	*diphthong*
lĭgue	*league*		

ăche is a ſhort final.

ă-ttăche	*a ſtring*	pêche	*fiſhery*
hăche	*a hatchet*	crêche	*a manger*
tăche	*ſpot*	brèche	*breach*
tâche	*taſk*	flêche	*an arrow*
bêche	*a ſpade*	mêche	*a match*
dé-pêche	*diſpatch*		

ĭche and *ŏche* are ſhort finals.

bĭche	*a bird*	em-bûche	*ambuſh*
ă-ppröche	*approach*	crŭche	*a pitcher*
brŏche	*a ſpit*	branche	*branch*
clŏche	*a bell*	hanche	*hip*
pŏche	*a pocket*	manche	*ſleeve*
röche	*rock*	planche	*plank*

re-

re-vanche	*revenge*	de-marche	*gait*
arche	*arch*	marche	*march*

ŭgne and *ŏgne* are ſhort finals.

Allĕ-măgne	*Germany*	cham-păgne	*champaign*
Bre-tăgne	*Britanny*	Eſ-păgne	*Spain*
cam-păgne	*country*	be-sŏgne	*buſineſs*

The following Words are Adjectives.

lâche	*ſlack*	plăt	*flat*
ăcre	*ſharp*	grās	*fat*
văgue	*vague*	brĕf	*ſhort*
fru-găl	*frugal*	char-nĕl	*carnal*
gră-mmă-tĭ-căl	*grammatical*	fră-ter-nĕl	*fraternal*
		chĕr	*dear*
prin-ci-păl	*principal*	com-plĕt	*compleat*
ſe-pul-chrăl	*ſepulchral*	diſ-crĕt	*diſcreet*
ample	*ample*	in-diſ-crĕt	*indiſcreet*
tendre	*tender*	re-plĕt	*fat*
âpre	*ſour*	*ſe-crĕt	*ſecret*

ĭble is a ſhort final.

ac-cĕ-ſsĭble	*acceſſible*	im-pŏ-ſsĭble	*impoſſible*
ăd-mĭ-ſsĭble	*admiſſible*	im-per-cep-tĭble	*imperceptible*
com-pâ-tĭble	*compatible*		
cŏ-rrŭp-tĭble	*corruptible*	i-nac-cĕ-ſsĭble	*inacceſſible*
dĭ-vĭ-sible	*diviſible*	in-com-buſ-tĭble	*incombuſtible*
flé-xĭble	*flexible*		
ŏr-rĭble	*horrible*		

* Pronounce ſegrĕt.

in-

in-com-pă-tĭble	*incompatible*	lu-cră-tĭf	*lucrative*
in-te-lli-gĭble	*intelligible*	pré-pă ră-tĭf	*preparative*
in-vin-cĭble	*invincible*	prĭ-mĭ-tĭf	*primitive*
in-vi-sĭble	*inviſible*	dĭgne	*worthy*
li-sĭble	*legible*	in-dĭgne	*unworthy*
pé-nĭble	*painful*	in-sĭgne	*egregious*
ri-sĭble	*riſible*	prŏ-dĭgue	*prodigal*
ter-rĭble	*terrible*	chă-grin	*ſad*

ĭque is a ſhort final.

ă-că-dé-mĭque	*academical*	mé-tă-phŏ-rĭque	*metaphorical*
ă-llé-go-rĭque	*allegorical*	mé-tă-phy-ſique	*metaphyſical*
ă-ră-bĭque	*arabic*	mŏ-dĭque	*moderate*
an-tĭque	*old*	mŏ-nar-chĭque	*monarchical*
că-thŏ-lĭque	*catholic*	mŏ-naſ-tĭque	*monaſtical*
chi-mé-rĭque	*chimerical*	ŏ-blique	*oblique*
cŏ-mĭque	*comical*	pă-thé-tĭque	*pathetic*
deſ-pŏ-tĭque	*deſpotic*	phy-sĭque	*phyſical*
dŏ-meſ-tĭque	*domeſtic*	pr -tĭque	*practical*
é-ner-gĭque	*energical*	pŏ-li-tĭque	*political*
fan-taſ-tique	*fantaſtical*	pŭ-blĭque	*public*
gŏ-thĭque	*gothic*	pul-mŏ-nĭque	*conſumptive*
i-den-tĭque	*identical*	ruſ-tique	*ruſtic*
i-rŏ-nĭque	*ironical*	să-ty-rique	*ſatirical*
ju-ri-dique	*juridical*	ſpé-ci-fique	*ſpecific*
lă-cŏ-nĭque	*laconic*	tră-gique	*tragical*
ma-gique	*magic*	vé-ri-dique	*veridical*
*mé-cha-nique	*mechanic*	ſu-per-flu	*ſuperfluous*
mé-lan-cŏ-lique	*melancholic*		

* Pronounce *mé-ka-nĭque.*

nŏble

nŏble	*noble*	lŭ-gŭbre	*mournful*
lŏmbre	*dark*	dé-pră-vé	*corrupted*
prŏpre	*neat*	pri-vé	*private*
équi-vŏque	*equivocal*	ob-ſcur	*obſcure*
ré-ci-prŏque	*reciprocal*	il-luſtre	*illuſtrious*
fŏrt	*ſtrong*	ample	*ample*
grŏs	*big*	fŏ-lâtre	*wanton*
pré-mă-tu-ré	*premature*	cham-pêtre	*rural*
e-ffron-té	*impudent*	riche	*rich*
in-di-ſsŏ-lŭble	*indiſſoluble*		

In *able* a is doubtful.

ă-bŏ-mi-năble	*abominable*	dé-plo-rable	*deplorable*
ă-bor-dable	*acceſſible*	dé-ſi-rable	*deſirable*
ac-cep-table	*acceptable*	dé-teſ-table	*deteſtable*
ad-mi-rable	*admirable*	é-qui-table	*equitable*
ă-ffable	*affable*	ex-cu-ſable	*excuſable*
blâ-mable	*blameable*	fă-vŏ-rable	*favourable*
că-pable	*capable*	for-mi-dable	*formidable*
chă-ri-table	*charitable*	gué-ri-ſsable	*curable*
com-pă-rable	*comparable*	hŏ-nŏ-rable	*honourable*
con-ce-vable	*conceivable*	i-mă-gi-nable	*imaginable*
*con-dam-nable	*condemnable*	im-par-dŏ-nnable	*unpardonable*
con-ſi-dé-rable	*conſiderable*	im-pé-né-trable	*impenetrable*
con-ve-nable	*convenient*	im-plă-cable	*implacable*

*Pronounce con-dâ-nable.

in-că-pable *incapable*
in-con-ce-vable *incompre-henſible*
in-con-teſ-table *inconteſtable*
in-cu-rable *incurable*
in-diſ-pen-ſable *i. diſpenſa-ſable*
in-du-bi-table *indubitable*
*in-ex-pri-mable *inexpreſſible*
in-fă-ti-gable *indefatigable*
*in-hă-bi-table *uninhabita-table*
*in-ĭ mĭ-table *inimitable*
*in-nom-brable *numberleſs*
in-ſé-pă-rable *inſeparable*
in-ſol-vable *inſolvent*
in-ſu-ppor-table *intolerable*
in-ta-rĭ-ſable *inexhauſtible*
in-vul-né-rable *invulnera-ble*
ir-ré-pă-rable *irreparable*
ir-ré-prŏ-chable *irreproach-able*
ir-ré-vŏ-cable *irrevocable*
lă-men-table *lamentable*
mé-mŏ-rable *memorable*
mé-pri-sable *contemptible*
mi-sé-rable *miſerable*
nă-vi-gable *navigable*
nŏ-table *notable*
păl-pable *palpable*
par-dŏ-nnable *pardonable*
pé-ri-ſsable *periſhable*
pŏ-table *potable*
pră-ti-cable *practicable*
pré-fé-rable *preferable*
prŏ-bable *probable*
prŏ-fi-table *profitable*
pu-ni-ſsable *puniſhable*
re-ce-vable *receivable*
re-cŏ-mmen-dable *recommen-dable*
re-mar-quable *remarkable*
ré-pă-rable *reparable*
reſ-pec-table *reſpectable*
reſ-pon-sable *reſponſible*
ſem-blable *like*
ſol-vable *ſolvent*
ſtable *ſteady*

* Pronounce *inné*, &c.

The following Words are Verbs conjugated like *parler*. They are here preſented in the third perſon ſingular of the perfect of the indicative. They will make a complete ſenſe with the pronoun *il* prefixed to them.

(il) ă-ppré-hen-dă	(*he*) *dreaded*	(il) pré-ſu-mă	(*he*) *preſumed*
brŏ-dă	*embroidered*	prŏ-clă-ma	*proclaimed*
dé-gră-dă	*degraded*	ré-clă-mă	*reclaimed*
gron-dă	*ſcolded*	ſu-ppri-mă	*ſuppreſſed*
pré-cé-dă	*preceded*	ă-ccom-pă-gna	*accompanied*
pré-ſi-dă	*preſided*	ă-ſſi-gnă	*aſſigned*
prŏ-cé-dă	*proceeded*	chă-gri-na	*chagrined*
ré-pri-man-dă	*reprimanded*	chi-că-nă	*chicaned*
ă-ccă-blă	*overwhelmed*	con-ſi-gnă	*conſigned*
bru-lă	*burnt*	dé-cli-nă	*declined*
con-trô-llă	*controlled*	dé-ſi-gna	*deſigned*
é-bran-lă	*ſhook*	é-grá-ti-gnă	*ſcratched*
é-tran-glă	*ſtrangled*	é-pâr-gna	*ſpared*
ron-flă	*ſnored*	in-cli-nă	*inclined*
ſem-blă	*it ſeemed*	prŏ-fa-nă	*profaned*
ſi-fflă	*whiſtled*	re-gnă	*reigned*
ſti-pŭ-lă	*ſtipulated*	ré-ſi-gnă	*reſigned*
trem-blă	*trembled*	ſi-gnă	*ſigned*
ă-lăr-mă	*alarmed*	fră-ppă	*ſtruck*
blâ-mă	*blamed*	grim-pă	*climbed*
blăſ-phê-mă	*blaſphemed*	trom-pă	*deceived*
chăr-mă	*charmed*	blŏ-quă	*blocked*
dé-clâ-mă	*declaimed*	crĭ-ti-quă	*criticiſed*
en-flă-mmă	*enflamed*	ex-plĭ-quă	*explained*
ex-pri-mă	*expreſſed*	fá-brĭ-quă	*fabricated*
im-pri-mă	*impreſſed*	pra-ti-quă	*practiſed*
ŏ-ppri-mă	*oppreſſed*	pré-vă-ri-quă	*prevaricated*

prŏ-

(il) prŏ-vŏ-quă	(he) provoked	(il) tră-ver-să	(he) traverſed
ré-pli-quă	replied	ă-ttriſ-tă	grieved
con-să-cră	conſecrated	dé-cré-tă	decreed
déc-hi-ră	tore	em-prun-tă	borrowed
dé-clă-ră	declared	en-chan-tă	enchanted
dé-li-vră	delivered	flă-ttă	flattered
dé-mon-tră	demonſtrated	fré-quen-tă	frequented
en-tră	entered	frŏ-ttă	rubbed
frŭſ-tră	fruſtrated	gră-ttă	ſcratched
li-vră	delivered	plan-tă	planted
mă-ſsă-cră	maſſacred	pré-ſen-tă	preſented
mon-tră	ſhewed	prĕ-tă	lent
pé-né-tră	penetrated	prŏ-fi-tă	profited
pré-fé-ră	preferred	prŏ-je-ttă	projected
pré-pă-ră	prepared	prŏ-teſ-tă	proteſted
prŏ-cŭ-ră	procured	re-gre-ttă	regretted
proſ-pé-ră	proſpered	re-pré-ſentă	repreſented
ren-con-tră	met	ă-che-vă	finiſhed
ble-ſsă	wounded	ă-ggră-vă	aggravated
chă-ſsă	chaſed	pre-ſer-vă	preſerved
dé-pla-çă	diſplaced	pri-vă	deprived
é-clip-să	eclipſed	bri-să	broke
em-bră-ſsă	embraced	é-cră-să	cruſhed
gli-ſsă	ſlid	mé-pri-să	deſpiſed
plă-ça	placed	pri-să	valued
pre-ſsă	preſſed	prŏ-pŏ-să	propoſed
prŏ-non-çă	pronounced	ſcan-dă-li-să	ſcandalized

The following Words are Verbs of different ſorts, exhibited here in the participle paſt. They make a ſenſe with *j'ai* prefixed to them.

(j'ai) ă-ccom-pli	*(I have) accompliſhed*	(j'ai) pré-vă-lu	*(I have) prevailed*
em-pli	*filled up*	en-tre-te-nu	*maintained*
é-tă-bli	*eſtabliſhed*	cru	*believed*
plu	*pleaſed*		

THE FOLLOWING SYLLABLES, which have nearly the ſame ſound, muſt be heard from the mouth of a native.

*ai, eai, ay, aid, aie, aip, ait, air.

A COLLECTION of the moſt uſeful French Words formed partly with the preceding ſounds; and combined, moreover, will all thoſe already exemplified.

SUBSTANTIVES Maſculine.

aĭgle	*eagle*	făi-ſan	*pheaſant*
ba-lăi	*broom*	maître	*maſter*
dé-lăi	*delay*	plăi-ſir	*pleaſure*
e-ſsai	*eſſay*	răi-ſin	*grape*

* When the diphthong *ai* has the ſound of an open *è*, it is doubtful; as, in *vrai*, *eſsai*; but when it has the ſound of a maſculine *é*, it is ſhort; as in *je chantăi*, *je chanterăi*. All the plurals are long; *les eſsāis*, *les balāis*,

vi-

vi-naĩgre	*vinegar*	ex-traĩt	*extract*
la-quais	*valet*	for-faĩt	*crime*
mã-rais	*marſh*	faĩt	*fact*
pã-lais	*palace*	laĩt	*milk*

Substantives Feminine.

com-bi-nãi-ſon	*combination*	o-rãi-ſon	*oration*
con-ju-gãi-ſon	*conjugation*	rai-ſon	*reaſon*
com-pa-rãi-ſon	*compariſon*	ſai-ſon	*ſeaſon*
ex-ha-lãi-ſon	*exhalation*	dé-man-geai-ſon	*itching*
mãieſon	*houſe*	crãie	*chalk*
		plãie	*wound*

Adjectives.

aĩgre	*ſour*	blable	*likely*
aĩ-maĩble	*amiable*	vrai	*true*
de-rai-ſõ-nnable	*unreaſonable*	gãi	*jovial*
faĩ-ſable	*feaſible*	laid	*ugly*
in-traĩ-table	*untractable*	é-pãis	*thick*
rai-ſõ-nnable	*reaſonable*	frais	*freſh*
vrai-ſem-		par-faĩt	*perfect*
		ſtu-pé-faĩt	*ſtupified*
		clair	*clear*

Verbs.

(je) faĩs	*(I) do*	(il) faĩt	*(he) does*
hãis	*hate*	haĩt	*hates*
plãis	*pleaſe*	plaĩt	*pleaſes*

Rule. When a word ends with a mute *e*, that *e* is not pronounced, but a ſtreſs muſt be laid upon the foregoing conſonant. The right ſound reſembles that of the Engliſh word *ale*, wherein the *l* is pronounced very diſtinctly, though the *e* is mute.

SOUNDS TO BE PRONOUNCED by a ſingle emiſſion of the voice.

aine, aire, aïſſe, aiſe, aite, aive.

In *aine* the penultimate is long in the words *la haïne*, hatred; *l'aïne*, the hip; *la chaïne*, chain; *la geïne*, conſtraint; *je traïne*, I drag, and their derivatives. In other words it is ſhort.

SUBSTANTIVES Maſculine.

ca-pi-taïne	*captain*	do-maïne	*dominion*

FEMININES.

cen-taïne	*hundred*	ma-rraïne	*godmother*
fon-taïne	*fountain*	mi-graïne	*megrime*
fu-taïne	*fuſtian*	plaïne	*plain*
graïne	*ſeed*	por-ce-laïne	*china*
laïne	*wool*	ſe-maïne	*a week*
Lo-rraïne	*Lorrain*		

In *aire* the penultimate is long.

Masculines.

ad-ver-ſaīre	*adverſary*	li-braīre	*bookſeller*
ă-pŏ-thi-caīre	*apothicary*	lŏ-că-taīre	*a tenant*
dé-pŏ-sĭ-taīre	*depoſitary*	mer-ce-naīre	*mercenary*
drŏ-mă-daīre	*dromedary*	nŏ-taīre	*notary*
in-ven-taīre	*inventory*	*ſé-cré-taīre	*ſecretary*
la-pi-daīre	*lapidary*	ſé-mi-naīre	*ſeminary*

Adjectives.

ă-li-men-taīre	*alimentary*	po-laīre	*polar*
ar-bi-traīre	*arbitrary*	sŏ-laīre	*ſolar*
cir-cu-laīre	*circulary*	sŏ-li-taīre	*ſolitary*
con-traīre	*contrary*	té-mé-raīre	*raſh*
é-lé-men-taīre	*elementary*	ti-tu-laīre	*titulary*
i-ma-gi-naīre	*imaginary*	vă-lé-tu-di-naīre	*valetudinary*
né-ce-ſſaīre	*neceſſary*	vŏ-lon-taīre	*voluntary*
or-di-naīre	*ordinary*	vul-gaīre	*vulgar*
per-pen-di-cu-laīre	*perpendicular*		

In *aiſſe* and *aiſe* the penultimate is long in Nouns or Verbs; as, *fraīſe*, ſtrawberries; *qu'il plaīſe*, let him pleaſe, &c.

graīſſe f.	*fat*	pu-naīſe f.	*bug*

* Pronounce ſé-gré-taīre.

In

In *aïte* the penultimate is ſhort.

dé-faïte f.	*defeat*	glaïve m.	*ſword*
re-traïte f.	*retreat*		

VERBS.

(il)en-chaïne	(*he*)*captivates*	(il)en-graïſſe	(*he*)*grow*
il traïne	*draws*	a-ppaïſe	*appeaſes* [*fa*
faïre	*to do*	baïſe	*kiſſes*
plaïre	*pleaſe*	(elle) mal-	
ſe taïre	*to be ſilent*	traïte	*ill uſes*
il baïſſe	*ſubmits*	ă-laïte	*ſuckles*

THE FOLLOWING SOUNDS are pronounced like a ſingle *o*.

au, eau, aūd aūt.

N. B. The diphthong *aū* is long, when followed by a ſyllable feminine; as, *aūtre*, other; *taūpe*, mole; but it is doubtful when it is final, or followed by a ſyllable maſculine; as, *joyau*, jewel. It becomes long when followed by a conſonant; as, *le chaūd*, heat; *chaūt*, lime; except in *Păul*, where it is ſhort.

A COLLECTION of the moſt uſeful French Words formed partly with the preceding ſounds, and combined, moreover, with all thoſe already exemplified

SUBSTANTIVES Maſculine.

au-tĕl	*altar*	ar-bri-ſſeau	*ſhrub*
agneau	*lamb*	ban-deau	*headband*

bī-

bā-rreau	*bar*	ni-veau	*level*
bă-teau	*boat*	pin-ceau	*pencil*
ber-ceau	*cradle*	rā-teau	*rake*
bu-reau	*bureau*	ri-deau	*curtain*
cá-deau	*gift*	rŏ-ſeau	*reed*
cā-rreau	*cuſhion*	tă-bleau	*picture*
cer-ceau	*hoop*	taū-reau	*bull*
fu-ſeau	*ſpindle*	trai-neau	*ſledge*
gâ-teau	*cake*	vai-ſſeau	*veſſel*
man-teau	*cloak*	veau	*veal*
măque-reau	*makrel*	cra-paūd	*toad*
mar-teau	*hammer*	ă-ſſaūt	*aſſault*
mon-ceau	*heap*	dé-faūt	*defect*
mor-ceau	*morſel*	é-chă-faūd	*ſcaffold*
mu-ſeau	*muzzle*	ſaūt	*leap*

FEMININES.

aũſ-té-ri-té	*auſterity*	cru-aũ-té	*cruelty*
au-then-ti-ci-té	*authenticity*	fau-ſſe-té	*falſity*
au-tŏ-ri-té	*auctority*	paū-vre-té	*poverty*
beaũ-té	*beauty*	pri-mau-té	*pre-eminence*
cŏ-mmu-nau-té	*community*	prin-ci-pau-té	*principality*

ADJECTIVES.

mau-vaīs	*bad*	paūvre	*poor*
beau	*fine*	plau-ſible	*plauſible*
chaūd	*hot*	fau-tĭf	*defective*
haūt	*high*		

The

The penultimate of the following termination is long, on account of the ſubſequent feminine ſyllable.

aūme, aūne, aūſſe, aūſe, aūte, aūve,

baūme, ſ. m. *balſam.*

SUBSTANTIVES Feminine.

aūne	*ell*	claūſe	*clauſe*
ſaūſſe	*ſaute*	paūſe	*pauſe*
caūſe	*cauſe*	faūte	*faute*

ADJECTIVES.

jaūne	*yellow*	au-then-tique	*authentique*
chaūve	*bald*		

VERBS.

(il) caūſe	*(he) cauſes*	(il) ſaute	*(he) leaps*

THE DIPHTHONG *eu* combined differentways.

eŭ, eū^{x}, œū^{d}, eŭr.

N. B. eŭ and *eŭr*, are ſhort in the ſingular, long in the plural; the *r* ſounds in the latter. *eūx* and *wūd* are long; the *x* and *d* are mute.

A Col

A COLLECTION of the moſt uſeful French words formed with the preceding ſounds, and combined, moreover, with all thoſe already explified.

SUBSTANTIVES Maſculine.

veŭ	*confeſſion*	peŭple	*people*
-ſa-veŭ	*diſapproba-tion*	meŭble	*furniture*
	fire	nœud	*knot*
ú		che-veux	*hair*
-veŭ	*nephew*		

ADJECTIVES.

eŭ	*blue*	hă-zar-deūx	*hazardous*
eŭf	*new*	heu-reūx	*happy*
veŭgle	*blind*	hi-deūx	*hideous*
ffreūx	*dreadful*	mal-heu-reūx	*unlucky*
van-tă-geūx	*advantageous*	mă-ré-çă-geux	*marſhy*
-lli-queūx	*warlike*	mi-ră-cu-leux	*miraculous*
-lă-mi-teūx	*calamitous*	mon-tă-gneūx	*mountainous*
n-ge-reūx	*dangerous*	né-bŭ-leūx	*cloudy*
-dai-gneūx	*diſdainful*	ner-veux	*nervous*
-să-van-tă-geūx	*diſadvanta-geous*	ō-ră-geux	*ſtormy*
		pa-re-ſeux	*idle*
-cheūx	*troubleſome*	ſcan-dă-leūx	*ſcandalous*
-meūx	*famous*	ſcru-pu-leūx	*ſcrupulous*
-né-reūx	*generous*		

* The ſ ſounds.

SUB-

SUBSTANTIVES Feminine.

can-deŭr	*candor*	lai-deŭr	*ugliness*
chă-leŭr	*heat*	lan-gueŭr	*languor*
clă-meŭr	*clamour*	li-queŭr	*liquor*
er-reŭr	*error*	ŏ-deŭr	*smell*
fleŭr	*flower*	pŭ-deŭr	*modesty*
fraî-cheŭr	*freshness*	rŭ-meŭr	*rumour*
să-veŭr	*favor*	să-veŭr	*savour*
fer-veŭr	*fervor*	sœur	*sister*
fŭ-reŭr	*madness*	te-neŭr	*tenor*
gran-deŭr	*greatness*	ter-reŭr	*terror*
grō-sseŭr	*bigness*	tu-meŭr	*tumour*
hau-teŭr	*height*	vă-leŭr	*bravery*
hōr-reŭr	*horror*	vā-peŭr	*vapour*
hu-meŭr	*humour*		

The said diphthong *eu* followed by a feminine syllable.

*eŭle, eune, eŭre, eŭse, euve.

jeūne s. m. *fasting.*

SUBSTANTIVES Feminine.

meŭle	*grind-stone*	é-preŭve	*trial*
de-meŭre	*abode*	veŭve	*widow*
heŭre	*hour*	preŭve	*proof*
blan-chi-sseuse	*washerwoman*	jeŭne (adj.)	*young*

* *Eule* is long in *ils veūlent*, they are willing.

VERBS

VERBS.

je) jeūne	*(I) faſt*	(je) meŭre	*(I) die*
le-meŭre	*remain*	pleŭre	*cry*

The diphthong *ou* combined different ways;

oŭ, oū^{e}, oū^{ls}, ou^{p}, our*, ou^{s}, ou^{t}, ou^{x}.

A COLLECTION of the moſt uſeful French Words formed with the preceding ſounds; and combined, moreover, will all thoſe already exemplified.

SUBSTANTIVES Maſculine.

coŭ-te-lās	*hanger*	moŭ-ton	*mutton*
coŭ-ſin	*couſin*	boŭ-rreau	*hangman*
coŭ-ſſin	*cuſhion*	roŭ-leau	*roller*
ſoŭ-haĭt	*wiſh*	bi-joŭ	*jewel*
boŭ-lĕt	*bullet*	choŭ	*cabbage*
mouſ-quĕt	*muſket*	cloŭ	*nail*
poŭ-lĕt	*chicken*	fi-loŭ	*rogue*
ſoŭ-ſſlĕt	*bellows*	foŭ	*fool*
tă-boŭ-rĕt	*ſtool*	hi-boŭ	*owl*
ſoŭ-vĕ-nĭr	*remembrance*	troŭ	*hole*
oŭ-ti	*tool*	ve-rroŭ	*bolt*
boŭ-ffon	*buffoon*	poū^{ls}	*pulſe*
goŭ-jon	*gudgeon*	coū^{p}	*blow*
boŭ-ton	*button*	loū^{p}	*wolf*

* The r ſounds,

oŭr is a ſhort final, in which the *r* is pronounced.

ă-moŭr	*love*	toŭr	*tower*
con-toŭr	*outline*	vau-toŭr	*vulture*
dé-toŭr	*ſubterfuge*	boŭt	*end*
foŭr	*oven*	ră-goŭt	*ragout*
joŭr	*day*	ſoŭffle	*breath*
re-toŭr	*return*	foūdre	*thunder-bolt*
ſé-joŭr	*abode*	goŭffre	*gulph*
tam-boŭr	*tambour*	ſoŭffre	*ſulphur*

Substantives Feminine.

roŭ-leŭr	*colour*	roūe	*wheel*
doŭ-ceŭr	*mildneſs*	nou-veau-té	*novelty*
doŭ-leŭr	*grief*	moŭche	*fly*
roŭ-geŭr	*redneſs*	ſoŭche	*ſtamp*
boūe	*mud*	foŭgue	*fury*
joūe	*cheek*		

Adjectives.

cou-pable	*guilty*	dou-teūx	*doubtful*
é-pou-van-table	*terrible*	vi-gou-reūx	*vigorous*
lă-boŭ-rable	*arable*	moŭ	*ſoft*
re-dou-table	*formidable*	nou-veau	*new*
ſe-cou-rable	*helpful*	doŭble	*double*
ſou-hai-table	*deſirable*	troŭble	*trouble*
coŭ-ră-geūx	*courageous*	ſoŭple	*ſupple*
coŭ-teūx	*coſtly*	doūx	*ſweet*
dou-lou-reūx	*painful*	jaloūx	*jealous*

THE SAME DIPHHTONG *ou* followed by feminine ſyllables;

cuge, oŭle, oŭpe, oure, ouſe, oŭſſe, oute, and outte, ouve, ourbe, ource, ourſe.

SUBSTANTIVES Feminine.

boŭle	*bowl*	croûte	*cruſt*
ſoŭle	*croud*	voûte	*vault*
poŭle	*hen*	dé-roûte	*rout*
chă-loŭpe	*ſloop*	goŭtte	*gout*
coŭpe	*cup*	loŭve	*ſhe-wolf*
*ſoŭpe	*ſoupe*	bourſe	*purſe*
bra-voure	*courage*	courſe	*race*
é-poŭſe	*ſpouſe*	re-ſſource	*reſource*
†moŭſſe	*foaming*	ſource	*ſpring*
ſe-coŭſſe	*ſhake*	roŭge, adj.	*red*

VERBS.

l'eau coŭle	*the water runs*	*qu'il* ſé-joŭrne	*let him remain*
il coŭpe	*he cuts*	toŭrne	*turn*
ſoŭpe	*ſups*	ă-joŭte	*add*
qu'il coûre	*let him run*	goŭte	*taſte*
en-toûre	*ſurround*	doŭte	*doubt*
		é-coŭte	*liſten*
lă-boûre	*plow*	ă-pproŭve	*approve*
ſe-coûre	*ſuccour*	proŭve	*prove*
coŭrbe	*bend*	troŭve	*find*

* There are different ſorts of French ſoups; *ſoupes maigres, ſoupes à l'oignon, ſoupes graſſes*, &c. What fattening things they are may be judged from my bulk; I would now give them all for an Engliſh pudding.

† *Ouſſe* is long in *poūſſer*, to puſh; *je poūſſe*, I puſh.

ALL THE FOREGOING SOUNDS intermixed in Words ending with feminine ſyllables, and ranged in different Claſſes according to their terminations and gender, each claſs or ſort being followed by a numerous collection of almoſt all the French words in uſe.

The Firſt CLASS.

abe, èbe, ibe, obe, ube, ambe, ombe, arbe, erbe, orbe.

SUBSTANTIVES Feminine.

ſy-llăble	*a ſyllable*	jambe	*a leg*
Eu-ſèbe	*Euſebius*	barbe	*beard*
ſcribe	*a ſcribe*	gerbe	*a ſheaf*
rŏbe	*a gown*	herbe	*graſs*
Dă-nŭbe	*the Danube*	ſu-perbe, adj.	*ſuperbe*

VERBS.

(il) dé-rŏbe	*(he) ſteals*	(il)ſu-ccombe	*(he) ſinks*
tombe	*falls*		*under*

The Second CLASS.

ance, anſe and ēnſe, inſe, ōnſe.

N. B. In the foregoing ſyllables the penultima is always long.

SUB

Substantives Feminine.

ă-bon-dănce	*abundance*	dé-li-vrance	*deliverance*
ab-ſĕnce	*abſence*	dé-pen-dance	*dependence*
abſ-ti-nence	*abſtinence*	dé-penſe	*expence*
ă-dŏ-le-ſcence	*adoleſcency*	di-ffé-rence	*difference*
*ai-ſance	*eaſe*	di-li-gence	*diligence*
anſe	*the handle*	diſ-pence	*diſpenſation*
á-ppă-rence	*appearance*	diſ-tance	*diſtance*
ă-rrŏ-gance	*arrogance*	é-lé-gance	*elegance*
ă-ſſiſ-tance	*aſſiſtance*	é-lŏ-quence	*eloquence*
ă-ſſu-rance	*aſſurance*	in-con-ti-nence	*incontinency*
cir-con-fé-rence	*circumfe-rence*	in-di-ffé-rence	*indifference*
cir-conſ-tance	*circumſtance*	in-di-gence	*indigence*
clé-mence	*clemency*	in-dul-gence	*indulgence*
com-plai-ſance	*complai-ſance*	ĭ-nnŏ-cence	*innocence*
con-fé-rence	*conference*	in-sŏ-lence	*inſolence*
con-fi-dence	*confidence*	in-te-lli-gence	*intelligence*
con-ſé-quence	*conſequence*	li-cence	*licence*
conſ-tance	*conſtancy*	ma-gnĭ-fĭ-cence	*magnificence*
con te-nance	*countenance*	mé-di-ſance	*ſlander*
con-ti-nence	*continence*	†naĭ-ſſance	*birth*
con-vă-le-ſcence	*convaleſ-cency*	né-gli-gence	*negligence*
cŏ-rreſ-pon-dance	*correſpon-dence*	non-chă-lance	*lazineſs*
cor-pu-lence	*corpulency*	ŏ-ccur-rence	*occurrence*
danſe	*dance*	ŏ-pu-lence	*opulence*
dé-că-dence	*decay*	pé-ni-tence	*penitence*
dé-fenſe	*defenſe*	per-ſé-vé-rance	*perſeve-rance*
		pé-tu-lance	*petulancy*

* Pronounce è-*zance* (with a middle open *e*.)
† Pronounce nè-*çance* (the è open)

pŏ-tence	*gibbet*	ſe-mence	*ſeed*
pré-fé-rence	*preference*	ſen-tence	*ſentence*
pré-ſence	*preſence*	ſi-lence	*ſilence*
preſ-tance	*noble carriage*	ſub-ſiſ-tance	*maintenance*
ex-ce-llence	*excellency*	ſub-ſtance	*ſubſtance*
Prŏ-vĭ-dence	*Providence*	ſu-ffi-ſance	*ſufficiency*
pru-dence	*prudence*	ſur-vi-vance	*ſurvivorſhip*
quin-te-ſſance	*quinteſſence*	tem-pé-rance	*temperance*
qui-ttance	*receipt*	to-lé-rance	*tolerance*
ré-com-penſe	*recompenſe*	va-cance	*vacancy*
ré-gence	*regency*	vé-hé-mence	*vehemency*
ré-pu-gnance	*reluctancy*	vi-gi-lance	*vigilance*
ré-ſi-dence	*reſidence*	pro-vince	*a province*
ré-ſiſ-tance	*reſiſtance*	once	*an ounce*
re-ſſem-blance	*reſemblance*		

VERBS.

(il) ă-nnōnce	(*he*) *anounces*	(il) re-nonce	(*he*) *re-nounces*
prŏ-nnonce	*pronounces*		

The Third CLASS.

ăde, ède, ĭde, ŏde, ŭde, olde, ande and ende onde, orde, urde.

SUBSTANTIVES Feminine.

ăde, ĭde, ŏde, and ŭde, are always ſhort.

am-ba-ſsăde	*embaſſy*	băſ-tŏ-nnăde	*baſtinado*
ar-căde	*arch*	bri-găde	*a brigade*
bă-rri-căde	*barricade*	că-nŏ-năde	*cannonade*

ca

caſ-cāde	*caſcade*	mul-ti-tude	*multitude*
em-buſ-cāde	*ambuſh*	plé-ni-tude	*plenitude*
li-mŏ-nāde	*limonade*	ſer-vi-tude	*ſervitude*
maſ-cā-rāde	*maſquerade*	sŏ-li-tude	*ſolitude*
muſ-cāde	*nutmeg*	vi-ci-ſſi-tude	*revolution*
peu-plāde	*a colony*	ſolde	*pay*
pŏ-mmāde	*pomatum*	ă-mande	*fine*
pro-me-nāde	*a walk*	bande	*band*
să-lāde	*ſalad*	de-mande	*petition*
brīde	*bridle*	glande	*gland*
py-ră-mīde	*pyramid*	guir-lande	*garland*
mé-thŏde	*method*	*Hŏ-llande	*Holland*
mŏde	*mode*	lă-vande	*lavender*
ŏde	*ode*	ré-pri-mande	*rebuke*
ă-tti-tŭde	*attitude*	fronde	*fling*
cer-ti-tūde	*certainty*	onde	*wave*
é-tŭde	*ſtudy*	con-corde	*concord*
ha-bi-tŭde	*habit*	corde	*cord*
in-gra-ti-tŭde	*ungrateful-neſs*	diſ-corde	*diſcord*
		mi-ſé-ri-corde	*mercy*
lă-ti-tude	*latitude*	re-mède, ſ. m.	*remedy*
lon-gi-tude	*longitude*	ride, ſ. m.	*wrinkle*

ADJECTIVES.

fāde	*inſipid*	per-fīde	*perfidious*
mă-lāde	*ſick*	ră-pīde	*rapid*
ă-rīde	*dry*	ri-gīde	*rigid*
ă-vīde	*covetous*	ſor-dīde	*ſordid*
hu-mīde	*wet*	ſplen-dīde	*ſplendid*
in-ſi-pīde	*inſipid*	ſtu-pīde	*ſtupid*
in-tre-pīde	*intrepid*	ti-mīde	*timid*
in-vă-līde	*invalid*	cŏ-mmŏde	*commodious*
li-quīde	*liquid*	ab-ſurde	*abſurd*

* The *h* is aſpirate.

VERES.

VERBS.

(il)dé-grăde	*(he)degrades*	(il) brŏde	*(he) embroiders*
cède	*yields*	ă-ppré-hende	*apprehends*
pŏ-ſsède	*poſſeſſes*	cŏ-mmande	*commands*
pré-cède	*proceeds*	de-mande	*demands*
ſuç-cède	*ſucceeds*	*qu'il* en-tende	*let him hear*
dé-cĭde	*decides*	rende	*return*
pré-ſĭde	*preſides*	ré-pri-mande	*reprimand*
ré-ſĭde	*reſides*	vende	*ſell*
ă-ccŏ-mmŏde	*accommodates*	cŏ-rreſ-ponde	*correſpond*
		gronde	*ſcold*
		ré-ponde	*anſwer*
		morde	*bite*

Rule. A penultimate vowel followed with a mute *e* is always long: conſequently the laſt ſyllable of all the following terminations is long.

The Fourth CLASS.

bée, chée, dée, fée or phée, gée, lée, mée, née, pée, rée, ſſée and cée, tée, vée, ſée (ſoft, like zée)

SUBSTANTIVES Feminine.

bou-chée	*mouthful*	vă-llée	*valley*
bor-dée	*broadſide*	vŏ-lée	*flight*
cou-dée	*cubit*	ar-mée	*army*
on-dée	*ſhower*	fu-mée	*ſmoak*
dră-gée	*ſugar-plum*	re-nŏ-mée	*renown*
ge-lée	*froſt*	ă-rai-gnée	*ſpider*

che-

che-mi-née	*chimney*	du-rée	*duration*
deſ-ti-née	*deſtiny*	en-trée	*entry*
jour-née	*journey*	mă-rée	*tide*
ſai-gnée	*blood letting*	chau-ſſée	*bank*
é-pée	*ſword*	fri-că-ſſée	*fricaſſee*
chi-cŏ-rée	*endive*	pen-ſée	*thought*
con-trée	*country*	ă-rri-vée	*arrival*
den-rée	*proviſion*	rō-ſée	*dew*

The Fifth CLASS.

ăfe, ĭfe, ŏfe and ŏphe, ŭfe.

Theſe terminations are always ſhort.

ă-grăfe, ſ. f.	*a claſp*	phi-lŏ-	*a philoſo-*
grĭffe, f.	*a claw*	ſŏphe, m.	*pher*
pon-tĭffe, m.	*a pontiff*	trŭffe, f.	*a truffle*
é-tŏffe, f.	*ſtuff*		

The Sixth CLASS.

ăge, ège, ĭge, oge, uge, ange, arge, erge, orge.

Age final is always ſhort, except in *âge*, the age.

Substantives Maſculine.

ă-bor-dăge	*the boarding of a ſhip*	ă-ppren-ti-ſsăge	*aprentice-ſhip*
ă-ccŏ-mmŏ-dăge	*dreſſing*	cor-dage	*cordage*
an-crăge	*anchorage*	cou-răge	*courage*
ă-pă-năge	*apennage*	dŏ-mmăge	*damage*
		é-qui-păge	*equipage*

eſ-

eſ-clă-văge	*ſlavery*	pă-ſsăge	*paſſage*
é-tă-lăge	*ſhew*	pă-tu-răge	*paſturage*
frŏ-măge	*cheeſe*	per-sŏ-nnăge	*perſonage*
găge	*wager*	plu-măge	*plumage*
hé-ri-tăge	*inheritance*	pŏ-tăge	*drink*
hŏ-mmăge	*homage*	pré-sage	*omen*
jar-di-năge	*gardening*	ri-văge	*ſhore*
lan-găge	*language*	ſu-ffrăge	*ſuffrage*
li-ber-ti-năge	*libertiniſm*	tă-page	*noiſe*
măge	*a wiſe man*	veu-văge	*widowhood*
mă-ré-cage	*marſh*	vi-llăge	*village*
me-ſsăge	*meſſage*	vi-săge	*face*
me-ſu-răge	*meaſuring*	u-săge	*uſage*
nau-frăge	*ſhipwreck*	co-llège	*college*
om-brăge	*ſhade*	cor-tège	*retinue*
ŏ-răge	*ſtorm*	să-cri-lège	*ſacrilege*
ô-tăge	*hoſtage*	prŏ-dige	*prodigy*
ou-trăge	*outrage*	dé-lŭge	*deluge*
ou-vrage	*work*	jŭge	*judge*
pă-ren-tăge	*parentage*	orge	*barley*
par-tăge	*diviſion*		

Substantives Feminine.

hor-lŏge	*clock*	dé-charge	*diſcharge*
lŏge	*lodge*	aſ-perge	*aſparagus*
grange	*barn*	gorge	*throat*
ŏ-range	*orange*	au-berge	*an inn*
charge	*load*	verge	*road*

Adjectives.

săge	*wiſe*	é-trange	*ſtrange*
ſau-văge	*ſavage*	large	*wide*
vŏ-lage	*fickle*		

Verbs.

VERBS.

(je) dé-mé-nage	*(I) remove*	(je) ă-flĭge	*(I) afflict*
		cŏ-rrĭge	*correct*
n-cou-răge	*encourage*	di-rĭge	*direct*
n-găge	*engage*	mi-tĭge	*mitigate*
né-nage	*ſave*	né-glĭge	*neglect*
ar-tage	*ſhare*	ŏ-blĭge	*oblige*
ré-săge	*preſage*	lŏge	*lodge*
ou-lage	*conſole*	ad-juge	*decree*
-brége	*abridge*	juge	*judge*
rŏ-tège	*protect*	charge	*load*

The Seventh CLASS.

ie *, tie or ſſie, die, fie or phie, gie, lie, mie, nie, pie, rie, tie, vie, xie, ſie, (pronounce ze)

N. B. All the above terminations are long.

SUBSTANTIVES Feminine.

ă-nă-lŏ-gie	*analogy*	cŏ-mé-die	*comedy*
ch ru -gie	*chirurgery*		*a conflagra-*
é-ti-mŏ-lŏ-gie	*etymology*	in-cen-die	*tion.*
mă-gie	*magic*	mă-lă-die	*ſickneſs*
fŏ-lie	*folly*	per-fi-die	*perfidy*
†mi-nu-tie	*a trifle.*	tră-gé-die	*tragedy*
Me-ſſie	*Meſſiah*	mé-lan-cŏ-lie	*melancholy*
ve-ſſie	*a bladder*	ă-ca-dé-mie	*academy*

* Pronounce *cie.*

† Pronounce *mi-nu-cie.*

ă-nă-

ă-nă-tŏ-mie	*anatomy*	lŏ-te-rie	*lottery*
aſ-trŏ-nŏ-mie	*aſtronomy*	pă-trie	*native country*
chy-mie	*chymiſtry*		
in-fă-mie	*infamy*	rê-ve-rie	*dream*
ă-gŏ-nie	*agony*	ſy-mé-trie	*ſymmetry*
*ca-lom-nie	*calumny*	ta-pi-ſſe-rie	*tapeſtry*
cŏ-lŏ-nie	*colony*	tré-sŏ-re-rie	*treaſury*
com-pă-gnie	*company*	†am-niſ-tie	*amneſty*
i-gnŏ-mi-nie	*ignominy*	mŏ-deſ-tie	*modeſty*
cŏ-pie	*copy*	par-tie	*part*
pie	*magpye*	rŏ-tie	*toaſt*
ber-ge-rie	*ſheepfold*	ſym-pă-thie	*ſympathy*
bi-zăr-re-rie	*whim*	en-vie	*envy*
brŏ-de-rie	*embroidery*	vie	*life*
cŏ-qué-te-rie	*coquetry*	ă-pŏ-plé-xie	*apoplexy*
că-vă-le-rie	*cavalry*	A-ſie	*Aſia*
chan-ce-lle-rie	*chancellery*	fan-tai-ſie	*fancy*
é-cu-rie	*ſtable*	hé-ré-ſie	*hereſy*
fla-te-rie	*flattery*	hy-pŏ-cri-ſie	*hypocriſy*
four-be-rie	*deceit*	jă-lou-ſie	*jealouſy*
in-duſ-trie	*induſtry*	pă-ră-li-ſie	*palſy*
in-fan-te-rie	*infantry*	ſai-ſie	*ſeiſure*

VERBS.

(je)ă-ppré-cie	*(I) prize*	(je) juſ-ti-fie	*(I) juſtify*
ă-ſſŏ-cie	*aſſociate*	pu-ri-fie	*purify*
re-mer-cie	*thank*	ſa-cri-fie	*ſacrifice*
é-tudie	*ſtudy*	ſanc-ti-fie	*ſanctify*
re-mé-die	*remedy*	ſi-gni-fie	*ſignify*
cer-ti-fie	*certify*	ſpé-ci-fie	*ſpecify*
for-ti-fie	*fortify*	vé-ri-fie	*verify*

* Pronounce *ca-lŏme-nie.*

† Pronounce *ămme-niſ-*

dé-

(je) dé-lie	(*I*) *untie*	(je) ſu-pplie	(*I*) *ſupply*
dé-plie	*unfold*	nie	*deny*
hu-mi-lie	*humble*	cŏ-pie	*copy*
lie	*tie*	eſ-trŏ-pie	*maim*
mul-ti-plie	*multiply*	ex-pie	*expiate*
ou-blie	*forget*	crie	*cry*
plie	*fold*	marie	*marry*
pu-blie	*publiſh*	prie	*pray*

The Eighth CLASS.

ale *and* alle, èle *and* elle, ile, ole *and* olle, ulle.

Substantives Feminine.

bălle	*a ball*	é-chĕlle	*ladder*
ca-băle	*faction*	fé-mĕlle	*female*
hălle	*market-place*	que-rĕlle	*quarrel*
mălle	*a mail*	tour-te-rĕlle	*turtle*
un-māle, ſ.m.	*a male*	tu-tĕllé	*guardianſhip*
sălle	*hall*	bou-ſsŏle	*a guide*
veſ-tăle	*veſtal*	ca-ſſe-rŏle	*ſtew-pan*
că-nèlle	*cinnamon*	é-cŏle	*ſchool*
cer-vĕlle	*brains*	pă-ră-bŏle	*parable*
ci-tă-dĕlle	*fortreſs*	bulle	*bull*

Adjectives.

pâle	*pale*	fer-tĭle	*fertile*
frêle	*frail*	fra-gĭle	*fragile*
fi-dèle	*faithful*	habile	*clever*
di-ffi-cĭle	*difficult*	ſer-vĭle	*ſervile*
do-cĭle	*docile*	ſté-rĭle	*unfruitful*
fa-cĭle	*eaſy*	ſub-tĭle	*ſubtle*

VERBS.

(je) a-vălе	*(I) ſwallow*	(je) con-sŏle	*(I) conſole*
é-gāle	*equal*	*im-mŏle	*ſacrifice*
ré-gāle	*regale*	vŏle	*ſteal*
ſi-gnāle	*ſignalize*	a-ccu-mŭle	*accumulate*
ă-ppèlle	*call*	ă-nnŭle	*annul*
é-pèlle	*ſpell*	că-pi-tŭle	*capitulate*
(il) gèle	*it freezes*	di-ſſi-mŭle	*diſſemble*
(je) re-nou-vĕlle	*renew*	poſ-tŭle	*plead*

The Ninth CLASS.

ame *and* amme, ème, ime, ōme *and* ŏmme, ume, alme, arme, erme, irme, orme, iſme.

SUBSTANTIVES Maſculine.

blâme	*blame*	a-bîme	*abyſs*
thême	*theme*		

The final *ōme* with one *m* is long; as, *tōme*, volume; with two *mm* it is ſhort, as, *hŏmme*, man

aſ-tro-nōme	*aſtronomer*	hŏmme	*man*
ă-tōme	*atom*	calme	*calm*
dōme	*dome*	bar-bă-riſme	*barbariſm*
fan-tôme	*fantom*	deſ-pŏ-tiſme	*deſpotiſm*
œ-co-nōme, adj.	*ſaving*	fă-nă-tiſme	*fanaticiſm*
tōme	*volume*	ſchiſme	*ſchiſm*

SUBSTANTIVES Feminine.

dăme	*a lady*	lăme	*blade*
é-pi-grămme	*epigram*	răme	*oar*

* *Pronounce* ĭmme-mŏle.

trăm

trăme	*plot*	ă-mer-tŭme	*bitterneſs*
âme	*ſoul*	cou-tŭme	*cuſtom*
flâmme	*flame*	é-cŭme	*foam*
tîme	*top*	en-clŭme	*anvil*
dîme	*tithe*	plŭme	*pen*
eſ-tîme	*eſteem*	ă-larme	*alarm*
îme	*file*	larme	*tear*
îme	*rhyme*	forme	*form*
vic-tĭme	*victim*		

ADJECTIVES.

in-fâme	*infamous*	u-nă-nĭme	*unanimous*
blême	*wan*	ferme	*firm*
ex-trême	*extream*	in-firme	*infirm*
in-tĭme	*intimate*	con-forme	*conformable*
lé-gi-time	*legitimate*	di-fforme	*misſhapen*
mă-ri-tĭme	*maritime*	é-norme	*enormous*
su-blĭme	*ſublime*	ŭ-nĭ-forme	*uniform*
sy-nŏ-nĭme	*ſynonimous*		

VERBS.

il) blâme	*he blames*	pré-ſume	*preſumes*
-nĭme	*animates*	calme	*calms*
-tĭme	*eſteems*	ă-larme	*alarms*
ex-prĭme	*expreſſes*	arme	*arms*
in-prĭme	*prints*	charme	*charms*
-pprĭme	*oppreſſes*	en-ferme	*ſhuts up*
-prĭme	*repreſſes*	ferme	*ſhuts*
-pprĭme	*ſuppreſſes*	ă-ffirme	*affirms*
ſsŏmme	*knocks down*	con-firme	*confirms*
ŏmme	*names*	(qu'il) dorme	*let him ſleep*
llume	*lights*	forme	*form*
me	*ſmoaks*	ré-forme	*reform*

The Tenth CLASS.

ane *and* anne, ene *and* enne, ine, one *and* ŏnne, une, erne, orne, urne.

Substantives Feminine.

ca-bănne	*cottage*	é-pĭne	*thorn*
cănne	*cane*	fă-mĭne	*famine*
că-ră-vănne	*caravan*	fă-rĭne	*flower*
chi-căne	*chicanery*	mă-chĭne	*machine*
mem-brăne	*membrane*	mă-rĭne	*marine*
ſul-tăne	*ſultaneſs*	mĭne	*mine*
ti-sănne	*ptiſan*	mou-ſſe-lĭne	*muſlin*
mănne	*manna*	nă-rĭne	*noſtril*
ă-rêne	*ſand*	ŏ-ri-gĭne	*origin*
bé-că-ſsĭne	*ſnipe*	ră-cĭne	*root*
dau-phĭne	*dauphineſs*	ră-pĭne	*rapine*
di-ſci-plĭne	*diſcipline*		

The termination *ōne* is long, when the *n* is ſingle; when double, it is ſhort.

ă-ma-zône	*amazon*	prŭne	*plum*
au-mône	*alms*	ci-tĕrne	*ciſtern*
per-sŏnne	*perſon*	lan-tĕrne	*lanthorn*
tŏnne	*a tun*	corne	*horn*
for-tŭne	*fortune*	urne	*urn*
lŭne	*moon*		

Adjectives.

nŏc-tŭrne	*nocturnal*	tă-cĭ-tŭrne	*ſilent*

Verbs.

VERBS.

(il) prŏ-făne	*he profanes*	(il) deſ-tĭne	*he appoints*
(qu'il) com-	*let him*	i-mă-gĭne	*imagines*
prenne	*comprehend*	in-clĭne	*inclines*
renne	*take*	dŏnne	*gives*
(il) a-ſſa-ſsĭne	*aſſaſſinates*	or-dŏnne	*orders*
ă-dĭne	*jeſts*	gou-verne	*governs*
hă-grĭne	*chagrines*	orne	*adorns*
om-bĭne	*combines*		

The Eleventh CLASS.

pe *and* appe, èpe, ipe, ope *and* oppe, upe, ampe *and* empe, impe, ompe, arpe.

SUBSTANTIVES Feminine.

ppe	*table-cloth*	dŭpe	*dupe*
ppe	*trap*	eſ-tampe	*ſtamp*
pe	*a waſp*	lampe	*lamp*
pe	*pipe*	trempe	*temper*
-lĭpe	*a tulip*	pompe	*pomp*
-ve-lŏppe	*cover*	carpe	*carp*
urŏpe	*Europe*	harpe	*harp*

VERBS.

) ă-ttrăppe	*(he) catches*	(il) rampe	*(he) creeps*
-ti-cĭpe	*anticipates*	grimpe	*climbs*
-ſsĭpe	*diſſipates*	(qu'il) cŏ-	*(let him)*
r-ti-cĭpe	*participates*	rrompe	*corrupt*
-ve-lŏppe	*he wraps up*	in-te-rrompe	*interrupt*
ccŭpe	*occupies*	rompe	*break*
mpe	*encamps*	trompe	*deceive*

The Twelfth CLASS.

ăque, èque, ĭque, ŏque, ŭque, anque, arque.

Substantives Feminine.

ăque final is always ſhort, except in *Pâque*, Eaſter; *Jăcques*, James.

ă-ttăque	*attack*	pră-tĭque	*practice*
bă-răque	*barrack*	pŏ-lĭ-tĭque	*politic*
A-frĭque	*Africa*	ré-pŭ-blĭque	*republic*
A-mé-rĭque	*America*	rhé-tŏ-rĭque	*rhetoric*
bă-rĭque	*barrel*	é-pŏque	*epoch*
bou-tĭque	*ſhop*	é-qui-vŏque	*equivocation*
brĭque	*brick*	pe-rrŭque	*a wig*
fă-brĭque	*manufacture*	banque	*bank*
lŏ-gĭque	*logic*	bârque	*bark*
mu-sĭque	*muſic*	mărque	*mark*
phy-sĭque	*phyſic*	re-marque	*remark*

Verbs.

(il) ă-ttăque	*he attacks*	(il) prŏ-vŏque	*he provokes*
ex-plĭque	*explains*	ſu-ffŏque	*ſuffocates*
fă-brĭque	*fabricates*	(le vin)	*there wants*
in-dĭque	*indicates*	manque	*wine*
pĭque	*he vexes*	(il) dé-barque	*debarks*
pră-tĭque	*practiſes*	em-barque	*embarks*
ré-plĭque	*replies*	marque	*marks*
tră-fĭque	*trades*	re-marque	*remarks*
in-vŏque	*invokes*		

The Thirteenth CLASS:

āre *and* ārre; ère, īre, ōre, ūre.

All the above terminations are long.

SUBSTANTIVES Feminine.

bărre	*bar*	cou-ver-tūre	*covering*
ă-vāre	*miſer*	cul-tūre	*cultivation*
ar-tère	*artery*	cūre	*curacy*
cŏ-lère	*anger*	dŏ-rūre	*gilding*
cŏ-mmère	*goſſip*	dou-blūre	*lining*
ſou-gère	*fern*	é-cri-tūre	*writing*
gă-lère	*galley*	en-flūre	*ſwelling*
mère	*mother*	fac-tūre	*invoice*
vĭ-père	*viper*	fi-gūre	*figure*
cīre	*wax*	frac-tūre	*fracture*
dé-līre	*delirium*	fri-sūre	*curling*
nă-vire	*ſhip*	*gă-geūre	*wager*
l'au-rōre	*the dawn*	gră-vūre	*engraving*
ă-gri-cul-tūre	*huſbandry*	in-jūre	*injury*
ar-mūre	*armour*	lec-tūre	*reading*
ă-ven-tūre	*adventure*	li-tté-ră-tūre	*literature*
ble-ſsūre	*wound*	lu-xūre	*luxury*
bor-dūre	*frame*	mă-giſ-tră-tūre	*magiſtracy*
bru-lūre	*burning*	me-sūre	*meaſure*
cap-tūre	*capture*	nă-tūre	*nature*
cen-sūre	*cenſure*	nou-ri-tūre	*food*
chau-ſsūre	*ſhoe*	or-dūre	*filth*
che-ve-lūre	*hair*	ou-ver-ture	*opening*
con-jec-tūre	*conjecture*	pă-rūre	*dreſs*
cou-pūre	*cut*		

* *Pronounce* ga-jūre.

pā-

pâ-ture	*provender*	ſe-rrure	*lock*
pi-quûre	*pricking*	ſi-gnă-ture	*ſignature*
poſ-tūre	*poſture*	ſta-ture	*ſtature*
ră-ture	*ſcratch*	ſtruc-ture	*ſtructure*
rup-ture	*rupture*	ver-dure	*green*
ſé-pul-ture	*burial*	u-ſure	*uſury*

ADJECTIVES.

auſ-tère	*auſtere*	rāre	*rare*
ſé-vère	*ſevere*	sŏ-nōre	*ſonorous*
bar-bāre	*barbarous*	mûre	*ripe*
bi-zārre	*whimſical*		

VERBS.

(il)com-pāre	(*he*)*compares*	(il)ſou-pīre	(*he*) *ſighs*
dé-clāre	*declares*	tīre	*draws*
ré-pāre	*repairs*	ă-dōre	*adores*
ſé-pāre	*ſeparates*	dé-plōre	*deplores*
de-ſſerre	*looſens*	dé-vōre	*devours*
en-terre	*inters*	dōre	*gilds*
erre	*errs*	hŏ-nōre	*honours*
ferre(ſon val)	*he ſhoes horſe)*	(*his*im-plōre	*implores*
		in-cor-pōre	*incorporates*
ſerre	*locks*	ab-jūre	*abjures*
ad-mīre	*admires*	a-ſsūre	*aſſures*
aſ-pīre	*aſpires*	cen-sūre	*cenſures*
a-ttīre	*attracts*	con-jūre	*conjures*
conſ-pīre	*conſpires*	dé-fi-gūre	*disfigures*
dé-chīre	*tears*	en-dūre	*endures*
dé-sīre	*deſires*	jūre	*ſwears*
ex-pīre	*expires*	pro-cūre	*procures*
inſ-pīre	*inſpires*	ra-ſsure	*comforts*
reſ-pīre	*breaths*		

The

The Fourteenth CLASS.

ce *and* aſſe, aſe *and* aze, ece *and* eſſe, èſe *and* eze, ice *and* iſſe, iſe *and* yſe, oce *and* oſſe, oſe, uce *and* uſſe, uſe, ipſe, erſe, orce *and* orſe, ource *and* ourſe.

SUBSTANTIVES Feminine.

ăce final is ſhort in the following words;

u-dăce	*audacity*	pré-făce	*preface*
glace	*ice*	răce	*race*
ne-năce	*menace*	bé-căſſe	*a wood-cock*
lăce	*place*	car-căſſe	*a carcaſs*
ŏ-pŭ-lăce	*populace*	maſſe	*a maſs*

āce final is long in the following words.

lāſſe	*claſs*	bāſe	*a baſis*
ſ-pāce	*ſpace*	gāze	*gauze*
grāce	*grace*	phrāſe	*phraſe*
āſſe	*a cup*	vāſe	*a vaſe*

eſſe final is moſtly ſhort.

bbēſſe	*abbeſs*	jeŭ-nĕſſe	*youth*
drĕſſe	*addreſs*	i-vrĕſſe	*drunkenneſs*
llé-grĕſſe	*mirth*	juſ-tĕſſe	*juſtneſs*
-tĕſſe	*highneſs*	maî-trĕſſe	*miſtreſs*
om-tĕſſe	*counteſs*	mo-llĕſſe	*effeminacy*
é-li-că-tĕſſe	*delicacy*	no-blĕſſe	*nobleneſs*
u-chĕſſe	*ducheſs*	thèſe	*theme*
nĕſſe	*cunning*	pa-ren-thèſe	*parentheſis*
r-te-rĕſſe	*fortreſs*	vi-téſſe	*quickneſs*
ŏ-tĕſſe	*landlady*		

ĭce final is ſhort in nouns.

ar-ti-fĭce	*artifice*	ſu-pplĭce	*puniſhment*
bé-né-fĭce	*living*	vĭce	*vice*
că-lĭce	*cup*	ă-vă-rĭce	*avarice*
com-plĭce	*accomplice*	ci-că-trĭce	*ſcar*
é-di-fĭce	*building*	in-juſ-tĭce	*injuſtice*
in-dĭce	*index*	juſ-tice	*juſtice*
ŏ-ffĭce	*office*	mă-lice	*malice*
pré-ci-pĭce	*precipice*	mi-lice	*militia*
pré-ju-dĭce	*prejudice*	nou-rice	*nurſe*
să-cri-fĭce	*ſacrifice*	pŏ-lice	*police*
ſer-vĭce	*ſervice*	é-cre-viſſe	*lobſter*

yſe or *īſe* always long.

ă-nă-lyſe	*analyſis*	fōſſe	*grave*
bé-tīſe	*ſtupidity*	chōſe	*thing*
cé-rīſe	*cherry*	dōſe	*doſe*
de-vīſe	*motto*	pūce	*flee*
é-glīſe	*church*	rūſe	*cunning*
en-tre-prīſe	*undertaking*	é-clipſe	*eclipſe*
fran-chīſe	*frankneſs*	ad-verſe, adj.	*adverſe*
gour-man-dīſe	*gluttony*	ă-morce	*bait*
mai-trīſe	*maſterſhip*	é-corce	*bark*
mé-prīſe	*miſtake*	force	*force*
re-mīſe	*remittance*	bourſe	*purſe*
sŏ-ttīſe	*fooliſhneſs*	courſe	*courſe*
ſur-prīſe	*ſurpriſe*	re-ſſource	*reſource*
vă-līſe	*portmanteau*	ſource	*ſpring*

Adjectives.

-trōce	*atrocious*	te-năce	*tenacious*
é-rŏce	*wild*	vŏ-răce	*voracious*
-ffi-cáce	*efficacious*		

Verbs in the Imperative.

qu'il) em- brăſſe	(*let him*) *em-brace*	(qu'il) be-niſſe	(*let him*) *bleſs*
		fi-niſſe	*finiſh*
ſſe	*do*	gar-niſſe	*furniſh*
lăce	*place*	pa-tiſſe	*ſuffer*
ăce	*trace*	u-niſſe	*unite*
-măſſe	*amaſs*	au-tŏ-riſe	*authoriſe*
ſſe	*break*	briſe	*break*
ăſſe	*paſs*	diſe	*ſay*
-măſſe	*gather up*	di-viſe	*divide*
-crāſe	*cruſh*	mé-priſe	*deſpiſe*
m-brāſe	*ſet on fire*	ă-rŏſe	*water*
ſe	*ſhave*	com-pōſe	*compoſe*
eſſe	*wound*	dé-pōſe	*depoſe*
-reſſe	*careſs*	diſ-pōſe	*diſpoſe*
ſſe	*ceaſe*	ex-pōſe	*expoſe*
n-feſſe	*confeſs*	ŏ-ppōſe	*oppoſe*
ppreſſe	*oppreſs*	ōſe	*dare*
ŏ-feſſe	*profeſs*	prō-pōſe	*propoſe*
-dreſſe	*redreſs*	re-pōſe	*repoſe*
anſ-greſſe	*tranſgreſs*	ſu-ppŏſe	*ſuppoſe*
ſe	*weigh*		

Verbs in the perfect of the Subjunctive.

ue je) co- nnuſſe	*that I might know*	(que je) rouſſe	mou- *that I might die*
ſſe	*that I was*	pa-ruſſe	*appear*

(que je)

(que je)pluſſe	*that I might please*	(que je) ſuſſe	*that I might know*
puſſe	*be able*	va-luſſe	*be worthy*
re-çuſſe	*receive*	a-ccū-sāſſe	*accuſe*
ré-ſo-luſſe	*reſolve*	ă-mū-sāſſe	*amuſe*

The Fifteenth CLASS.

ate *and* atte, éte *and* ette, ite, otte, ute *and* utt
olte, ulte, ante, ente, inte, onte, orte, a
eſte, iſte, oſte, uſte.

Substantives Feminine.

ăte final is moſtly ſhort.

fré-găte	*frigate*	ă-dŭlte	*adult*
hāte	*haſte*	ă-ttente	*expectati*
năttе	*mat*	de-ſcente	*deſcent*
păttе	*paw*	gou-ver-nante	*governeſs*
pāte	*paſte*	pente	*declivity*
răte	*ſpleen*	rente	*rent*
mar-mĭte	*porridge-pot*	ſer-vante	*maid*
mé-rite	*merit*	tante	*aunt*
vi-ſite	*viſit*	tente	*tent*
cu-lŏtte	*breeches*	vente	*ſale*
flŏtte	*fleet*	pinte	*pint*
grŏtte	*grotto*	honte	*ſhame*
flūte	*flute*	cŏ-horte	*legion*
chûte	*fall*	eſ-corte	*eſcort*
diſ-pŭte	*diſpute*	porte	*door*
mi-nŭtte	*minute*	con-traſte	*contraſt*
re-cŏlte	*harveſt*	faſte	*oſtentati*
ré-vŏlte	*rebellion*	geſte	*geſture*
in-sŭlte	*inſult*	ar-tiſte	*artiſt*

ar-tiſte	*artiſt*	den-tiſte	*dentiſt*
chy-miſte	*chemiſt*	ŏ-cŭ-liſte	*occuliſt*
cŏ-piſte	*copyiſt*	poſte	*poſt*

ADJECTIVES.

in-culte	*uncultivated*	in-juſte	*unjuſt*
chaſte	*chaſte*	juſte	*juſte*
vaſte	*vaſt*	rŏ-buſte	*robuſt*

VERBS.

(il) a-chète	*he buys*	(il) prŏ-fĭte	*he profits*
ré-péte	*repeats*	quĭtte	*quits*
jette	*throws*	re-cĭte	*recites*
é-vĭte	*avoids*	ſŏ-lli-cĭte	*ſollicits*
ex-cĭte	*excites*	vĭ-ſĭte	*viſits*
fa-ci-lĭte	*facilitates*	ră-dŏte	*dote's upon*
fé-li-cĭte	*felicitates*	dé-bŭte	*begins*
hé-ſĭte	*heſitates*	diſ-cŭte	*diſcuſſes*
i-mĭte	*imitates*	per-ſé-cŭte	*perſecutes*
in-vĭte	*invites*	ré-fŭte	*refutes*
mé-dĭte	*meditates*	ſu-ppŭte	*calculates*
mé-rĭte	*merits*		

The Sixteenth CLASS.

ūe (long)

SUBSTANTIVES Feminine.

grūe	*crane*	re-vue	*review*
i-ſsūe	*iſſue*	rūe	*ſtreet*
mŏ-rūe	*cod-fiſh*	ſta-tue	*ſtatue*
nue	*cloud*	tor-tue	*tortoiſe*
re-te-nue	*diſcretion*	vue	*view*

VERBS.

(je)a-ttrî-bue *I attribute* (je)diſ-tri-bue *I diſtribute*
con-tri-bue *contribute* ſub-ſti-tue *ſubſtitute*
con-ti-nue *continue*

The Seventeenth CLASS.

ave, ève, ive, uve, erve.

SUBSTANTIVES Maſculine.

rêve *dream* Ve-ſûve *Veſuvius*
é-lève *pupil*

SUBSTANTIVES Feminine.

câve *cellar* ŏ-līve *olive*
râve *radiſh* pré-rŏ-gă-tīve *prerogative*
sève *ſap* ré-ci-dīve *relapſe*
ex-pec-tă-tīve *expectance* ten-tă-tīve *an attempt*
né-gă-tīve *negative* ré-ſerve *reſerve*

VERBS.

(qu'il) lāve *let him waſh* (qu'il)é-crīve *let him write*
ă-chève *finiſh* vīve *live*
é-lève *raiſe* pré-ſervè *preſerve*
en-lève *carry away* ré-ſerve *reſerve*

The Eighteenth CLASS.

SUBSTANTIVES Maſculine.

pă-ră-dŏxe	*paradox*	tăxe, ſ. f.	*tax*
luxe	*luxury*		

VERBS.

(il) tăxe	*he taxes*	(il) vèxe	*he vexes*
ă-nnèxe	*annexes*	fixe	*fixes*

The CONSONANTS printed ſmaller than the Reſt, are mute in words of any of the following terminations.

anc, and, ang *and* eng, dant *and* dent, fant *and* phant, gant, gent, chant, lant *and* lent, mant *and* ment, nant *and* nent, pent, quent, rant *and* rent, ſant *and* cent (hard) tant, vent, ſant *and* ſent (ſoft.)

Nouns of the above terminations are all Maſculine.

banc	*bench*	cŏ-rreſ-pon-dant	*correſpondent*
flanc	*flank*	cu-re-dent	*tooth-pick*
cha-land	*cuſtomer*	in-ten-dant	*ſteward*
gand	*glove*	pré-ſi-dent	*preſident*
gland	*acorn*	co-mman-dant	*commandant*
mar-chand	*merchant*	é-lé-phant	*elephant*
é-tang	*pond*	en-fant	*infant*
ſang	*blood*	a-gent	*agent*
ha-reng	*herring*	ré-gent	*regent*
ac-cī-dent	*accident*		
ă-ſcen-dant	*aſcendant*		

ſer-gent *ſerjeant*
chant *ſong*
pen-chant *inclination*
ă-bbai-ſse-ment *humiliation*
ă-ban-do-nne-ment *abandon-ment*
ă-ba-rte-ment *dejection*
ă-cca-ble-ment *oppreſſion*
ă-ccom-pli-ſse-ment *accompliſh-ment*
ă-jus-te-ment *attire*
ă-li-ment *aliment*
ă-mant *lover*
ă-mu-ſe-ment *amuſement*
ă-ppar-te-ment *apartment*
ar-gu-ment *argument*
ar-me-ment *armament*
ă-rran-ge-ment *arrangement*
ă-ſſor-ti-ment *aſſortment*
ă-ſſou-pi-ſſe-ment *drowſineſs*
ă-ſſu-jé-tī-ſſe-ment *ſubjection*
ă-van-ce-ment *advance-ment*
ă-ver-ti-ſſe-ment *adver-tiſe-ment*
ă-veu-gle-ment *blindneſs*
ba-ni-ſſe-ment *baniſhment*
bâ-timent *building*
bon-bar-de-ment *bombard-ment*
chan-ge-ment *change*
châ-ti-ment *puniſhment*
cŏ-mman-de-ment *command*
co-mmen-ce-ment *beginning*
con-ſen-te-ment *conſent*
con-ten-te-ment *contentment*
dé-bar-que-ment *landing*
dé-bor-de-ment *overflowing*
dé-bour-ſe-ment *diſburſement*
dé-ran-ge-ment *diſorder*
dé-ré-gle-ment *irregularity*
dé-ſá-gré-ment *diſagree-ment*
dé-tache-ment *diſengage-ment*
dé-tri-ment *détriment*
é-chau-ffe-ment *warmth*
é-clair-ci-ſſe-ment *explanation*
em-pre-ſſe-ment *eagerneſs*
em-pri-ſõ-nne-ment

en-chan-te-ment *enchantment*
en-cou-rā-ge-ment *encouragement*
en-ga-ge-ment *engagement*
en-rŏ-le-ment *liſting*
en-roue-ment *hoarſeneſs*
en-ten-de-ment *underſtanding*
en-tê-te-ment *obſtinacy*
é-qui-pe-ment *equipment*
é-ter-nû-ment *ſneezing*
é-tŏ-nne-ment *aſtoniſhment*
é-tou-ffe-ment *ſuffocation*
é-vè-ne-ment *event*
fon-de-ment *foundation*
frag-ment *fragment*
fré-mi-ſſe-ment *trembling*
fro-ment *wheat*
fro-tte-ment *rubbing*
gé-mi-ſſe-ment *groaning*
hur-le-ment *howling*
inſ-tru-ment *inſtrument*
ju-ge-ment *judgment*
ju-re-ment *oath*
lo-ge-ment *lodging*
mé-di-ca-ment *medicament*
mŏ-ment *moment*
mou-ve-ment *motion*
par-le-ment *parliament*
ré-gi-ment *regiment*
re-nou ve-lle-ment *renewing*
ren-ver-ſe-ment *overthrow*
re-ſſen-ti-ment *reſentment*
re-tar-de-ment *delay*
rŏ-man *romance*
ron-flе-ment *ſnoring*
ru-di-ment *rudiments*
ru-gi-ſſe-ment *roaring*
ſă-cre-ment *ſacrement*
ſai-ſi-ſſe-ment *ſeizing*
ſer-ment *oath*
ſi-ffle-ment *whiſtling*
ſou-lè-ve-ment *inſurrection*
tem-pé-ră-ment *conſtitution*
teſ-tă-ment *teſtament*
tour-ment *torment*
trem-ble-ment *trembling*
trai-te-ment *treatment*
vê-te-ment *cloathing*
ar-pent *acre*
pa-rent *relation*
tōr-rent *torrent*
con-cur-rent *candidate*
con-qué-rant *conqueror*
hă-bi-tant *inhabitant*
inſ-tant *inſtant*
cōu-vent *convent*

ADJECTIVES.

blanc	*white*	im per-ti nent	*impertinent*
franc	*frank*	per-mă-nent	*permanent*
grand	*great*	ſur-pre-nant	*ſurpriſing*
ar-dent	*ardent*	é-lŏ-quent	*eloquent*
é-vi-dent	*evident*	fré-quent	*frequent*
im-pru-dent	*imprudent*	in-con-ſé-quent	*inconſiſtent*
im-pu-dent	*impudent*		
pru-dent	*prudent*	ad-hé-rent	*inherent*
ā-rrŏ-gant	*arrogant*	ă-ppă-rent	*apparent*
é-lé-gant	*elegant*	di-ffé-rent	*different*
ex-trā-vă-gant	*extravagant*	i-gnŏ-rant	*ignorant*
di-li-gent	*diligent*	ab-ſent	*abſent*
in-di-gent	*indigent*	em bă-ră-ſſant	*perplexing*
in-te-lli-gent	*intelligent*	gli-ſſant	*ſliding*
né-gli-gent	*negligent*	in-dé-cent	*indecent*
mé-chant	*wicked*	i-nnŏ-cent	*innocent*
non-chă-lant	*idle*	lan-gui-ſſant	*lingering*
pé-tu-lant	*petulant*	ré cent	*recent*
ſan-glant	*bloody*	com-pé-tent	*competent*
vi-gil-ant	*careful*	conſ-tant	*conſtant*
é-qui-va-lent	*equivalent*	dé-gou-tant	*diſguſting*
ŏ-pu-lent	*opulent*	ex-hor-bi-tant	*exorbitant*
ſu-ccu-lent	*ſucculent*	fer-vent	*fervent*
tur-bu-lent	*troubleſome*	di-ſſol-vent	*diſſolvent*
é-mi-nent	*eminent*	pré-ſent	*preſent*
en-tre-pre-nant	*bold*	com-plai-ſant	*complaiſant*

The

The CONSONANTS printed ſmaller than the Reſt, are mute in Words of any of the following terminations.

arc, ar^{d}, ar^{t}, ap^{t} er^{c}, er^{d}, er^{s}, er^{t} erf, e^{ts}, on^{c} on^{d} on^{t}, or^{c}, or^{d}, or^{ps}, or^{s}, or^{t}, ou^{c}, oug our^{g}.

Nouns of any of the above terminations are Maſculine.

SUBSTANTIVES.

arc	*bow*	mets	*proviſion*
parc	*park*	jonc	*reed*
art	*art*	fond	*fond*
bă-tard	*baſtard*	gond	*hinge*
dé-part	*departure*	plă-fond	*ceiling*
é-gard	*regard*	ă-ffront	*affront*
é-ten-dard	*ſtandard*	mont	*mountain*
fard	*paint*	pont	*bridge*
re-gard	*look*	porc	*pork*
rem-part	*bulwark*	ă-bord	*acceſs*
re-nard	*fox*	ă-ccord	*agreement*
re-tard	*delay*	bord	*border*
clerc	*clerk*	corps	*body*
dé-ſſert	*deſſert*	re-mors	*remorſe*
vers	*verſes*	e-ffort	*effort*
ŭ ni-vers	*univerſe*	fort	*maſter-piece*
con-cert	*concert*	ren-fort	*ſupply*
* cerf	*ſtag*	re-ſſort	*ſpring*
* nerf	*nerve*	ſort	*fate*
		tort	*wrong*

* the f ſounds.

trahſport

tranſ-port	*tranſport*	†joug	*yoke*
*bouc	*goat*	bourg	*borough*

ADJECTIVES.

vert	*green*	pro-fond	*deep*
ex-pert	*ex-pert*	rond	*round*
fé-cond	*fertile*	fort	*ſtrong*

Of DIPHTHONGS.

DIPHTHONGS are the aſſemblage of two or more Vowels together, pronounced by a ſingle emiſſion of the voice. When they expreſs a double ſound, they are called Diphthongs proper; when a ſimple ſound, Diphthongs improper.

DIPHTHONGS Proper. (they are almoſt all long)

ia	diable	*the devil*
ie	amitié, pièce	*friendſhip, piece*
io	violon	*violin*
iai	niais	*ſilly*
iau	miauler	*to mew*
ieu	lieu	*place*
iou	chiourme	*a ſhip's crew*
ian, ien	chatiant	*chaſtiſing*
	pa-tient	*patient*
ien	mien, bien	*mine, well*
ion	ac-tion	*action*
oe	boëte	*box*
oi	roi	*king*
oin	ſoin	*care*

* The *c* ſounds as a *k*.

† Pronounce jou-gŭe.

oua	rouage	*wheel-work*
oue	foue-tter	*to whip*
oüi	fouine, oui	*a pole cat, yes*
ua	nuage	*a cloud*
ouan, ouen	louange, Rouen	*praiſe, Roan*
ouin	babouin	*a baboon*
ui	muid	*a hogſhead*
uin	Juin	*June*

To which might be added *ue*, which is rather ſhort or doubtful, as in *ecuelle*.

Diphthongs Improper.

	Pronounce		
ea	a	il ju-gea	*he judged*
ai	é	je do-nnai	*I gave*
ai	è	ja-mais	*never*
aî	ê	maître	*maſter*
eai	é	je chan-geai	*I changed*
eai	è	dé-man-geai-ſon	*itching*
ay	è	Lau-nay	*Launay*
ei	è	ſeine	*a river*
ey	ei	le Bey	*the bey*
oi	è	foible	*weak*
eoi	è	je chan-geois	*I changed*
oî	ê	co-nnoître	*to know*
eoient	è	ils na-geoient	*they ſwam*
oient	è	ils é-toient	*they were*
eo	o	geo-lier	*jailor*
au	o	au-tel	*altar*
eau	o	cha-peau	*hat*
eu	u	ga-jure	*wager*
eu	eu	deux	*two*
œu	eu	ſœur	*ſiſter*

œi

	Pronounce		
œi		œil	*eye*
eui, uei		deuil, recueil	*mourning, collection*
ou		vous	*you*
aou	oû	Aout	*Auguſt*

From ſome of the above improper Diphthongs are formed the following ſimple nazal ſounds.

ean, aen, aon	an	Jean, Caen, paon	*John, Caen, peacock*
aim, ain, ein	in	faim, pain, pein-ture	*hunger, bread, picture*
eun	un	à jeun	*faſting*

Firſt Claſs of DIPHTHONGS, in which *a*, or *e* (having the ſound of *a*) is the firſt letter.

(aim, ain, *ein) aï, aïnte *and* einte.

Rule. Nazal penultimate are long, when they are followed by a feminine ſyllable, the conſonant of which is neither an *m* nor an *n*; as, la crāmpe, *the cramp*; triōmphe, *triumph*; prēndre, *to take*; peīndre, *to paint*; hūmble, *humble*; il. tremble, *he trembles*.

ain and *ein* final are doubtful in the ſingular, long in the plural.

MASCULINES.

Bain	*Bath*	cha-pe-lain	*chaplain*
Caïn	*Cain*	daim	*deer*

* When *ein* is followed by a conſonant, the *e* and *i* are heard in the pronunciation, as *peindre*, to paint; when it is followed by a vowel, the *i* is mute, and the *e* has the ſound of a middle *e*, as *queen*, pronounce rène.

dé-dain	*diſdain*	nain	*dwarf*
de-ſſein	*deſign*	pain	*bread*
é-cri-vain	*writer*	pa-rrain	*godfather*
é-tain	*pewter*	pou-llain	*colt*
frein	*curb*	rein	*rein*
gain	*gain*	ſein	*boſom*
grain	*grain*	tē-rrein	*ſoil*
Jour-dain	*Jordan*	Vul-cain	*Vulcan*
le-vain	*leaven*	peintre	*painter*

Feminines.

tein-ture	*tincture*	com-plaīnte	*complaint*
*Chré-tien-té	*Chriſtendom*	con-trainte	*conſtraint*
naï-ve-té	*candor*	crainte	*fear*
ſain-te-té	*holineſs*	en-ceinte	*incloſure*
naïade	*a kind of nymph*	em-preinte	*ſtamp*
		feinte	*diſſimulation*
cein-ture	*girdle*	plainte	*complaint*
ä-tteīnte	*reach*		

Adjectives.

haï-ſſable	*odious*	ré-pu-bli-cain	*republican*
cer-tain	*certain*	ſain	*wholeſome*
hau-tain	*proud*	ſe-rein	*ſerene*
hu-main	*humane*	ſou-dain	*ſudden*
in-cer-tain	*uncertain*	ſou-te-rrein	*cavern*
in-hu-main	*inhumane*	vain	*vain*
mon-dain	*wordly*	vi-lain	*villain*
plein	*full*	Hé-braïque	*Hebrew*
prŏ-chain	*next*		

* Pronounce ché-tienne-té.

The

The Second Claſs of DIPHTHONGS, in which *e* i
the firſt letter.

éa, éi, eon, eant, eance, eine, eigne, éable, eau, é

MASCULINES.

géant	*giant*	a-thé-ïſme	*atheiſm*
néant	*nothing*	mé-té-ōre	*meteor*
léopard	*leopard*	gé-o-mêtre	*geometrici*
pi-geon	*pigeon*		

FEMININES.

dé-ïté	*deity*	ſé-ance	*ſitting*
ré-a-li-té	*reality*	ăveine	*oats*
gé-né-ă-lŏ-gie	*genealogy*	bă-leine	*whale*
thé-ŏ-lŏ-gie	*divinity*	hă-leine	*breath*
gé-ŏ-mé-trie	*geometry*	peine	*pain*
ſei-gneu-rie	*lordſhip*	reīne	*queen*
thé-ŏ-rie	*theory*	veine	*vein*
con-dŏ-lé-ance	*condolence*	en-ſeigne	*enſign*
		cré-ă-ture	*creature*
cré-ance	*truſt*	fai-né-an-tiſe	*idleneſs*
ŏ-bé-i-ſſance	*obedience*	pi-geonne	*pigeon*
pré-ſé-ance	*precedence*	bour-geon	*bud*

ADJECTIVES.

ă-gré-able	*agreeable*	ré-el	*real*
dé-ſă-gré-able	*diſagreeable*	gé-ŏ-mé-trique	*geometri*
bleu âtre	*bluiſh*		
rou-geâtre	*rediſh*		

The Third CLASS

Of DIPTHONGS, in which *i* is the firſt letter.

ia, ié, io, ieu, (iant, ient, ien) ion, iai, ié, iè, ier (ſounded ié)

MASCULINES.

ce-ré-mŏ-nial	*ceremonial*	né-gŏ-ci-ant	*merchant*
cli-ent	*client*	li-eu-te-nant	*lieutenant*
ex-pé-di-ent	*expedient*	di-ă-mant	*diamond*
men-di-ant	*beggar*		

ien final is doubtful.

-că-dé-mi-cien	*academician*	Lu-thé-rien	*Lutheran*
		mă-gi-cien	*magician*
-rith-mé-ti-cien	*arithmetician*	ma-thé-mă-ti-cien	*mathematician*
ien	*wealth*	mé-chă-ni-cien	*mechanic*
hien	*dog*		
hi-rur-gien	*ſurgeon*	mé-ri-dien	*meridian*
hré-tien	*Chriſtian*	mu-ſi-cien	*muſician*
ŏ-mé-dien	*comedian*	pă-ri-ſien	*pariſian*
ar-dien	*guardian*	pă-tri-cien	*Patrician*
ră-mmai-rien	*grammarian*	per-ſien	*Perſian*
		phy-ſi-cien	*phyſician*
iſ-tŏ-rien	*hiſtorian*	rhé-tŏ-ri-cien	*rhetorician*
n-dien	*Indian*	pied (pronounce pié)	*foot*
-tă-lien	*Italian*		
ŏ-gi-cien	*logician*		

ier final is doubtful, rather inclining to be ſhort, han long, becauſe an *i* that precedes any vowel ut the mute *e*, is commonly ſhort; the *r* is mute; *cier*, ſteel, pronounce *ă-cié.*

-cier	*ſteel*	banquier	*banker*
u-mŏ-nier	*almoner*	bar-bier	*barber*

che-vă-lier	*a knight*	pŏ-mmier	*apple-tree*
ci-trŏnnier	*lemon-tree*	por-tier	*porter*
cŏ-llier	*necklace*	pri-ſŏ-nnier	*priſoner*
cŏ-lom-bier	*pigeon-houſe*	quar-tier	*quarter*
con-fi-tu-rier	*confectioner*	rŏ-ſier	*roſe-tree*
cou-té-lier	*cutler*	rŏ-tu-rier	*commoner*
cré-an-cier	*creditor*	ſă-ve-tier	*cobler*
é-cŏ-lier	*ſcholar*	ſe-llier	*ſaddler*
é-pi-cier	*grocer*	ſe-rru-rier	*lockſmith*
eſ-că-lier	*ſtairs*	ſor-cier	*ſorcerer*
é-trier	*ſtirrup*	ſou-lier	*ſhoe*
fer-mier	*farmer*	tein-tu-rier	*dyer*
fi-guier	*fig-tree*	tŏ-nne-lier	*cooper*
fri-ppier	*broker*	tré-ſŏ-rier	*treaſurer*
fu-mier	*dung*	vi-trier	*glazier*
geo-lier	*goaler*	u-ſu-rier	*uſurer*
gi-bier	*game*	ſan-glier	*wild-boar*
gō-ſier	*throat.*	vĭŏ-lon	*fiddle*
gre-nier	*granary*	cha-rrĭŏt	*waggon*
gue-rrier	*warrior*	i-dĭŏt	*idiot*
hé-ri-tier	*heir*	ă-dĭeŭ	*adieu*
Jan-vier	*January*	Dĭeŭ	*God*
Fé-vrier	*February*	lieu	*place*
jar-di-nier	*gardener*	mi-lieu	*middle*
lau-rier	*laurel*	mă-riăge	*marriage*
mer-cier	*mercer*	piège	*ſnare*
meu-nier	*miller*	ſiège	*ſeat*
mou-tar-dier	*muſtard-pot*	ſiècle	*age*
ŏ ffi-cier	*officer*	tri-angle	*triangle*
pă-nier	*baſket*	dia-dême	*diadem*
pa-pier	*paper*	a-xiōme	*axiom*
pă-ti-ſſier	*paſtry-cook*	i-dĭōme	*idiom*
pi-lier	*pillar*	dic-tiŏ-nnaire	*dictionary*
plom-bier	*plumber*	mi-ſſiŏ-nnaire	*miſſionary*

pea-

pen-ſiŏ-nnaire *boarder*
pro-prié-taire *owner.*
ſfiacre *hackney-coach*
diăcre *deacon*

FEMININES.

brié-vé-té *ſhortneſs*
con-tră-riété *contrariety*
cor-diă-li-té *cordiality*
cŭ-riŏ-ſi-té *curioſity*
fă-mi-liă-ri-té *familiarity*
fierté *pride*
gro-ſſiè-re-té *roughneſs*
im-păr-tiă-li-té *impartiality*
im-prŏ-prié-té *impropriety*
in-fé-riŏ-ri-té *inferiority*
mé-diŏ-cri-té *mediocrity*
ŏpi-niâ-tre-té *obſtinacy*
păr-tiă-li-té *partiality*
pié-té *piety*
ſŏ-brié té *ſobriety*
ſu-pé-riŏ-ri-té *ſuperiority*
ă-mi-tié *friendſhip*
liai-ſon (*pronounce* liè) *connection*

ĭŏn is a ſhort final, *ă* is likewiſe ſhort in the termination, *ătion*, pronounced ăcĭon; as in ab-jură-tĭon, *abjuration.*

ab-di-că-tion *abdication*
ab-ju-ră-tion *abjuration*
ab-né-gă-tion *denial*
ă-bré-viă-tion *abreviation*
ab-rŏ-gă-tion *abrogation*
ab-ſŏ-lu-tion *abſolution*
abſ-trac-tion *abſtraction*
ac-cep-ta-tion *acceptation*
ă-ccla-ma-tion *acclamation*
ă-ccu-ſa-tion *accuſation*
ă-cqui-ſi-tion *acquiſition*
ac-tion *action*
ă-ddi-tion *addition*
ăd-mi-ra-tion *admiration*
ă-dop-tion *adoption*
ă-do-ra-tion *adoration*
ă-ffec-ta-tion *affectation*
ă-ffir-ma-tion *affirmation*
ă-fflic-tion *affliction*
ă-gi-ta-tion *agitation*
ă-llu-ſion *alluſion*
am-bi-tion *ambition*
am-pli-fi-ca-tion *amplification*
ă-ppli-ca-tion *application*
ă-ppré-hen-ſion *apprehenſion*
ă-ppro-ba-tion *approbation*
ă-ſſer-tion *aſſertion*
ă-ſſo-cia-tion

ă-ſſo-cia-tion *aſſociation*
ă-tten-tion *attention*
că-pi-tu-la-tion *capitulation*
cé-lé-bra-tion *celebration*
ce-ſſion *ceſſion*
cir-cu-la-tion *circulation*
com-buſ-tion *combuſtion*
cŏ-mmo-tion *commotion*
cŏ-mmu-ni-ca-tion *communication*
cŏ-mmu-nion *communion*
com-pen-ſa-tion *compenſation*
com-pi-la-tion *compilation*
com-plé-xion *complexion*
com-po-ſi-tion *compoſition*
com-pré-hen-ſion *comprehenſion*
con-clu-ſion *concluſion*
con-fe-ſſion *confeſſion*
con-fiſ-ca-tion *confiſcation*
con-ſu-ſion *confuſion*
con-gră-tu-la-tion *congratulation*
con-gré-ga-tion *congregation*
con-ſi-dé-ra-tion *conſideration*
con-ſŏ-la-tion *conſolation*
conſ-ter-na-tion *conſternation*
conſ-ti-tu-tion *conſtitution*
conſ-truc-tion *conſtruction*
con-tem-pla-tion *contemplation*
con-teſ-ta-tion *conteſtation*
con-trac-tion *contraction*
con-tra-dic-tion *contradiction*
con-tri-bu-tion *contribution*
con-tu-ſion *contuſion*
con-vic-tion *conviction*
con-vŏ-ca-tion *convocation*
con-vul-ſion *convulſion*
cŏ-ŏ-pe-ra-tion *co-operation*
cŏ-rrec-tion *correction*
cŏ-rrup-tion *corruption*
cré'a-tion *creation*
dé-cep-tion *deception*
dé-ci-ſion *deciſion*
dé-cla-ra-tion *declaration*
dé-clă-mă-tion *declamation*
dé-coc-tion *decoction*
dé-cŏ-ra-tion *decoration*
dé-duc-tion *deduction*
dé-fi-ni-tion *definition*
dé-li-bé-ra-tion *deliberation*

dé-monſ-tra-tion *demonſtration*
de-nō-mi-na-tion *denomination*
dé-pu-ta-tion *deputation*
dé-ri-ſion *deriſion*
deſ-crip-tion *deſcription*
dé-ſo-la-tion *deſolation*
dé-ter-mi-na-tion *determination*
di-mi-nu-tion *diminution*
di-rec-tion *direction*
diſ-cré-tion *diſcretion*
diſ-pō-ſi-tion *diſpoſition*
diſ-pro-por-tion *diſproportion*
diſ-cuſſion *diſcuſſion*
di-ſſen-ſion *diſſenſion*
di-ſſer-ta-tion *diſſertation*
di-ſſi-mu-la-tion *diſſimulation*
di-ſſi-pa-tion *diſſipation*
di-ſſō-lu-tion *diſſolution*
diſ-tinc-tion *diſtinction*
diſ-trac-tion *diſtraction*
diſ-tri-bu-tion *diſtribution*
di-ver-ſion *diverſion*
di-vi-ſion *diviſion*
dō-na-tion *donation*
é-di-tion *edition*
é-du-ca-tion *education*
é-ffu-ſion *effuſion*
é-lec-tion *election*
é-lé-va-tion *elevation*
é-lō-cu-tion *elocution*
é-mu-la-tion *emulation*
é-nu-mé-ra-tion *enumeration*
é-ru-di-tion *erudition*
é-rup-tion *eruption*
é-va-ſion *evaſion*
ex-cep-tion *exception*
ex-cla-ma-tion *exclamation*
ex-clu-ſion *excluſion*
ex-hi-bi-tion *exhibition*
ex-hor-ta-tion *exhortation*
ex-pé-di-tion *expedition*
ex-pia-tion *expiation*
ex-pō-ſi-tion *expoſition*
ex-pre-ſſion *expreſſion*
ex-pul-ſion *expulſion*
ex-tinc-tion *extinction*
ex-trac-tion *extraction*
fac-tion *faction*
fer-men-ta-tion *fermentation*
fic-tion *fiction*
flu-xion *fluxion*
fo-men-ta-tion *fomentation*
for-ma-tion *formation*
frac-tion *fraction*
ha-bi-ta-tion *habitation*
il-lu-ſion *illuſion*
i-ma-gi-na-tion *imagination*
i-mi-ta-tion *imitation*
im-per-fec-tion *imperfection*

im-po-ſi-tion	*impoſition*
im-pré-ca-tion	*imprecation*
im-pre-ſſion	*impreſſion*
im-pul-ſion	*impulſion*
im-pu-ta-tion	*imputation*
in-ci-ſion	*inciſion*
in-cur-ſion	*incurſion*
i-nno-va-tion	*innovation*
in-qui-ſi-tion	*inquiſition*
in-ſer-tion	*inſertion*
inſ-pec-tion	*inſpection*
inſ-truc-tion	*inſtruction*
in-ten-tion	*intention*
in-ter-ce-ſſion	*interceſſion*
in-ter-jec-tion	*interjection*
in-ter-po-ſi-tion	*interpoſition*
in-ter-pré-ta-tion	*interpretation*
in-te-rrō-ga-tion	*interrogation*
in-te-rrup-tion	*interruption*
in-vā-ſion	*invaſion*
in-vi-ta-tion	*invitation*
ir-ré-li-gion	*irreligion*
ir-ré-ſō-lu-tion	*irreſolution*
juſ-ti-fi-ca-tion	*juſtification*
lā-men-ta-tion	*lamentation*
lé-gion	*legion*
mă-lé-dic-tion	*malediction*
mé-di-ta-tion	*meditation*
men-tion	*mention*
mi-ſſion	*miſſion*
mŏ-dé-ra-tion	*moderation*
mŏ-di-fi-ca-tion	*modification*
mul-ti-pli-ca-tion	*multiplication*
nar-ra-tion	*narration*
na-tion	*nation*
nă-vi-ga-tion	*navigation*
né-ga-tion	*negation*
né-gō-cia-tion	*negociation*
nŏ-tion	*notion*
ŏ-bla-tion	*oblation*
ŏ-bli-ga-tion	*obligation*
ob-ſer-va-tion	*obſervation*
ob-ſti-na-tion	*obſtinacy*
ob-ſtruc-tion	*obſtruction*
ŏ-cca-ſion	*occaſion*
o-ccu-pa-tion	*occupation*
ŏ-mi-ſſion	*omiſſion*
ŏ-pé-ră-tion	*operation*
ŏ-pi-nion	*opinion*
ō-ppō-ſi-tion	*oppoſition*
o-ppre-ſſion	*oppreſſion*
ŏp-tion	*option*
oſ-ten-ta-tion	*oſtentation*
pal-pi-ta-tion	*palpitation*
pā-ſſion	*paſſion*
pé-né-tra-ion	*penetration*

pen-ſion *penſion*
per-cep-tion *perception*
per-fec-tion *perfection*
per-mi-ſſion *permiſſion*
per-qui-ſi-tion *ſcrutiny*
per-ſé-cu tion *perſecution*
pŏ-ſi-tion *poſition*
pŏ-ſſe-ſſion *poſſeſſion*
pré-cau-tion *precaution*
pré-ci-ſion *preciſion*
pré-dic-tion *prediction*
pré-pa-ra-tion *preparation*
pré-pŏ-ſi-tion *prepoſition*
preſ-crip-tion *preſcription*
pré-ſen-ta-tion *preſentation*
pré-ſer.va-tion *preſervation*
pré-ten-tion *pretenſion*
prĕ-vă-ri-ca-tion *prevarication*
prŏ-duc-tion *production*
prŏ-fe-ſſion *profeſſion*
prŏ-gre-ſſion *progreſſion*
prŏ pă ga-tion *propagation*
prŏ-por-tion *proportion*
prŏ-pŏ-ſi-tion *propoſition*
prŏ-rŏ-ga-tion *prorogation*
proſ-crip-tion *proſcription*
prŏ-tec-tion *protection*
proſ-ti tu-tion *proſtitution*
prŏ-vi-ſion *proviſion*
pu-ri-fi-ca-tion *purification*
pu-tré-fac-tion *putrefaction*
queſ-tion *queſtion*
ré-be-llion *rebellion*
ré-ca-pi-tu-la-tion *recapitulation*
ré-con-ci-lia-tion *reconciliation*
*ré-demp-tion *redemption*
ré-duc-tion *reduction*
ré-flec-tion *reflection*
ré-for-ma-tion *reformation*
ré-gé-né-ra-tion *regeneration*
ré-gion *region*
re-la-tion *relation*
re-li-gion *religion*
re-mi-ſſion *remiſſion*
ré-pa-ra-tion *reparation*
ré-pé-ti-tion *repetition*
ré-pu-ta tion *reputation*
ré-ſo-lu-tion *reſolution*
reſ-pi-ra-tion *reſpiration*
reſ-ti-tu-tion *reſtitution*
reſ-tric-tion *reſtriction*
ré-ſu-rrec-tion *reſurrection*
ré-tri-bu-tion *retribution*

* Pronounce *ré-damption.*

ré-vé-la-tion

ré-vé-la-tion *revelation*
ré-vo-ca-tion *revocation*
ré-vo-lu-tion *revolution*
ſanc-tion *ſanction*
ſa-tis-fac-tion *ſatisfaction*
ſé-di-tion *ſedition*
ſé-duc-tion *ſeduction*
ſé-pa-ra-tion *ſeparation*
ſo-lli-ci-ta-tion *ſolicitation*
ſo-lu-tion *ſolution*
ſpé-cu-la-tion *ſpeculation*
ſub-or-di-na-tion *ſubordination*
ſuc-ce-ſſion *ſucceſſion*
ſu-per-ſti-tion *ſuperſtition*
ſu-ppli-ca-tion *ſupplication*
ſu-ppo-ſi-tion *ſuppoſition*
ſu-ppre-ſſion *ſuppreſſion*
ſu-ppu-ta-tion *ſupputation*
ſuſ-pen-ſion *ſuſpenſion*
ten-ta-tion *temptation*
trã-di-tion *tradition*
tranſ-gre-ſſion *tranſgreſſion*
tranſ-po-ſi-tion *tranſpoſition*
vé-né-ra-tion *veneration*
vé-ri-fi-ca-tion *verification*
ver-ſi-fi-ca-tion *verſification*
ver-ſion *verſion*
vi-ſion *viſion*
vŏ-ca-tion *vocation*

bé-né dic-tion *benediction*
cau-tion *bail*
com-pa-ſſion *pity*
con-ju-ra-tion *a plot*
con-ſomp-tion *conſumption*
conſ-pi-ra-tion *conſpiration*
ex-pli-ca-tion *explanation*
fonc-tion *function*
fon-da-tion *foundation*
ſou-mi-ſſion *ſubmiſſion*
ſous-trac-tion *ſubſtraction*
leũe *league*
ã-lli-ance *alliance*
au-di-ence *audience*
bien-fai-ſant *beneficent*
bien-ſé-ance *decency*
con-fiance *confidence*
con-ſcience *conſcience*
dé-fiance *defiance*
mé-fiance *miſtruſt*
pã-tience *patience*
ſcience *ſcience*
vĭŏ-lence *violence*
pé-rĭŏde *period*
in-quié-tude *inquietude*
viande *meat*
vierge *virgin*
pŏche *a mattock*
Diãne *Diana*
liŏnne *a lioneſs*
Ca-lliŏpe *Calliope*
cãfe-tière *a coffee-pot*
cã-rrière *career*

li-t.ère

i-tière	*a litter*	tă-bă-tière	*ſnuff-box*
u-mière	*light*	thé-tière	*tea-pot*
nă-tière	*matter*	har-dieſſe	*boldneſs*
ɔau-pière	*eye-lid*	nièce	*niece*
ɔou-ſſière	*duſt*	fi ian-dīſe	*daintineſs*
ɔrière	*prayer*	ă-ſſiĕtte	*plate*
i-vière	*river*	ſer-viĕtte	*napkin*

Adjectives.

n-ſă-tiăble	*inſatiable*	pro-vin-ciăl	*provincial*
n-viŏ-lable	*inviolable*	ſep-ten-triŏ-	*ſeptentrional*
n-vá-riable	*invariable*	năl	
r-ré-con-ci-	*irreconcilia-*	ſo-ciăl	*ſocial*
liable	*ble*	ſpé-ciăl	*ſpecial*
ɔré-ju-di-	*prejudicial*	ſriand	*dainty*
ciable		mé-fiant	*miſtruſting*
ſer-viable	*ſerviceable*	bien-fai-ſant	*beneficent*
vă-riable	*unſteady*	ŏ-pi-niatre	*obſtinate*
au-xi-liaire	*auxiliary*	e-ſſen-tiĕl	*eſſential*
im-par-tiăl	*impartial*	ſu-per-fi-ciĕl	*ſuperficial*
im-pé-riăl	*imperial*	* al-tier	*haughty*
i-ni-tiăl	*initial*	† fier	*proud*
nă-tio-năl	*national*	quŏ-ti-dien	*daily*
nup-tiăl	*nuptial*	diă-bŏ-lĭque	*diabolical*
par-tiăl	*partial*	mé-diocre	*moderate*

eūx is long in *ieūx*.

ca-pri-cieux	*capricious*	au-dă-cieux	*bold*
diſ-gră-cieux	*diſagreeable*	*ca-lom-	*calumnious*
pier-reux	*ſtony*	nieux	
am-bi-tieux	*ambitious*		

* Pronounce *al-tié*. † the *r* ſounds.

* pronounce *ca-lŏmme-nieux*.

con-

con-tă-gieux	*contagious*	mi-ſé-ri-cor-	*merciful*
cŏ-pieux	*copious*	dieux	
cu-rieux	*curious*	miſ-tĕ-rieux	*myſterious*
dé-li-cieux	*delightful*	ŏ-dieux	*odious*
en-vieux	*envious*	ŏ-ffi-cieux	*officious*
fă-cé-tieux	*facetious*	per-ni-cieux	*pernicious*
fu-rieux	*furious*	plu-vieux	*rainy*
glŏ-rieux	*glorious*	pré-cieux	*precious*
gră-cieux	*gracious*	prŏ-di-gieux	*prodigious*
har-mŏ-nieux	*harmonious*	re-li-gieux	*religious*
ig-nŏ-mi-nieux	*ignominious*	ſé-di-tieux	*ſeditious*
im-pé-rieux	*imperious*	ſé-rieux	*ſerious*
in-duſ-trieux	*induſtrious*	ſpé-cieux	*ſpecious*
in-gé-nieūx	*ingenious*	ſtu-dieux	*ſtudious*
in-ju-rieux	*injurious*	ſu-per-ſti-	*ſuperſtitious*
ir-ré-li-gieux	*irreligious*	tieux	
ju-di-cieux	*judicious*	vi-cieux	*vicious*
la-bŏ-rieux	*laborious*	vic-tŏ-rieux	*victorious*
ma-li-cieux	*malicious*	vieux	*old*
mé-lŏ-dieux	*melodious*		

The Fourth CLASS of DIPHTHONGS in which *o* is the firſt letter.

oi (pronounced oè) oin, ouin, ouan, ouen; oua oue, oui, oir, ois, oit.

MASCULINES.

poi-gnĕt	*fiſt*	poi-rier	*pear-tree*

oĭ final is ſhort in the ſingular

e-ffroĭ	*dread*	roĭ	*king*
em-ploĭ	*employment*	poĭl	*hair*

be-ſo

-ſoin	*want*	poin	*fiſt*
oin	*corner*	ſoin	*care*
in	*hay*	té-moin	*witneſs*

oir final is doubtful, the *r* is pronounced.

é-ſeſ-poĭr	*deſpair*	mou-choir	*handker-chief*
-voĭr	*duty*		
-tŭ-nnoĭr	*funeral*	pou-voir	*power*
-poir	*hope*	rā-ſoir	*rāzor*
tei-gnoir	*extinguiſher*	ſoir	*evening*
i-roir	*looking-glaſs*	ti-roir	*drawer*

ois final is always long.

-choīs	*anchovy*	moi-neāu	*ſparrow*
An-glois	*Engliſh*	oi-ſeau	*bird*
ois	*wood*	té-mŏī-gnăge	*teſtimony*
ur-geois	*citizen*	voĭ-ſī-năge	*neighbour-hood*
r-quois	*quiver*		
-troīt	*ſtreight*	oi-ſi-ve-té	*idleneſs*
i-gnon	*onion*	toi-ſon	*fleece*
ī-ſſon	*fiſh*	frōĭ-deur	*coldneſs*
ī-ſon	*poiſon*	§rōĭ-deur	*ſtiffneſs*

oī is long, whether at the beginning or at the d of the following words.

FEMININES.

-rée	*evening*	boi-ſe-rie	*wainſcot*
moi-rīe	*coat of arms*	poë-ſie	*poetry*

* *pron.* anglè. † *pron.* boa. ‡ *pron.* ŏ gnon.
§ *pron.* rè-deur *with a middle* ĕ.

joie

joie	*joy*	ſoire	*fair*
mŏ-nnoie	*money*	gloire	*glory*
oie	*gooſe*	hiſ-toire	*hiſtory*
ſoie	*ſilk*	i-voire	*ivory*
*co-nnoi-ſſance	*knowledge*	mā-choire	*jaw*
		mé-moire	*memory*
croi-ſſance	*growth*	vic-toire	*victory*
†re-cŏ-nnoi-ſſance	*gratitude*	join-ture	*joint*
		voi-ture	*carriage*
croi-ſade	*cruſade*	ar-doiſe	*ſlate*
é-toile	*ſtar*	fram-boiſe	*raſpberry*
toile	*linen*	toiſe	*fathom*
voile	*veil*	ă-llouĕtte	*lark*
poi-trine	*breaſt*	chouĕtte	*ſcreech-owl*
ă-voine	*oats*	toi-lĕtte	*toilet*
ar-moire	*clothes-preſs*	boëte	*box*
bă-ſſi-noire	*warming-pan*	pointe	*point*
		croi-ſſant	*creſcent*
é-cri-toire	*ink-horn*		

Adjectives.

noi-râtre	*blackiſh*	‡ foible	*weak*
boi-teux	*lame*	§ roide	*ſtiff*
ſoi-gneux	*careful*	noir	*black*

The penultimate is long in the termination *oire*

dé-di-că-toire	*dedicatory*	mé-ri-toire	*meritorious*
ex-pĭă-toire	*expiatory*	nŏ-toire	*notorious*
i-llu-ſoire	*illuſory*	ŏ-bli-gă-toire	*obligatory*

* *Pronounce* cŏ-nnè-ſſance,
† ——— re-co-nnè-ſſance,
‡ ——— fèble,
§ ——— rède,
} with a middle è

re-pa-ra-toire	*preparatory*	dé-clă-mă-toire	*declamatory*
ro-pi-cĭă-toire	*propiciatory*	tran-ſi-toire	*tranſitory*
		ă-droĭt	*ſkilful*

The Fifth CLASS

Of DIPTHONGS, in which *u* is the firſt letter.

ua, ue, uĭ, uin, ué, u-o, its, u-ai, u-eu.

ŭèl	*duel*	*en-nuí	*tedioufneſs*
ui-ra-ſſiĕr	*cuiraſſier*	é-tui	*caſe*
ui-ſi-nier	*cook*	cui-ſſon	*ſmart*
rui-tier	*fruiterer*	rui-ſſeau	*river*
ui-ſſier	*verger*	nuage	*cloud*
uif	*Jew*	cui-vre	*copper*
uif	*tallow*	a-ſſi-dui-té	*aſſiduity*
uin	*June*	cru-au-té	*cruelty*
uis	*box*	dé-fec-tuo-ſi-té	*defect*
uits	*well*		
-ppui	*ſupport*		

The Dipthong uĭ, is doubtful, rather inclining o be ſhort, in all the following words, whether at he beginning, in the middle, or in the end of ords.

n-pé-tuo-ſi-té	*impetuoſity*	lueŭr	*light*
		puan-teŭr	*ſtink*
n gé-nui-té	*ingenuity*	ſueur	*ſweat*
er-pé tui-té	*perpetuity*	nuée	*cloud*
onc-tua-li-té	*punctuality*	proſ-ti-tuée	*proſtitute*
ué-ri-li-té	*puerility*	pluie	*rain*
en-ſua-li-té	*enſuality*	ſuie	*ſoot*
omp-tuo-ſi-té	*ſumptuouſneſs*	truie	*ſow*
		a-ffluence	*affluence*
-tuă-tion	*ſituation*	pui-ſſance	*power*

* Pronounce *an*.

cui-ſine	*kitchen*	di-ffi-cul-tueux	*hard*
ruine	*ruin*	faſ-tueux	*oſtentatious*
*im-muable	*immutable*	hui-leux	*oily*
i-né-pui-ſable	*inexhauſtible*	im-pé-tueux	*impetuous*
mor-tuaire	*mortuary*	in-ceſ-tueux	*inceſtuous*
im-pui-ſſant	*impotent*	in-ſruc-tueux	*barren*
pui-ſſant	*powerful*	ma-jeſ-tueux	*majeſtic*
glu-ant	*glutinous*	monſ-trueux	*monſtrous*
†an-nuel	*annual*	pré-ſomp-tueux	*preſumptuous*
con-ti-nuel	*continual*	reſ-pec-tueux	*reſpectful*
mu-tuel	*mutual*	ſomp-tueux	*ſumptuous*
ſen-ſuel	*ſenſual*	‡vuide	*void*
ſpi-ri-tuel	*ſpiritual*	pué-ril	*puerile*
muet	*dumb*		

An *l* ſingle or double, preceded by the vowel i have a liquid ſound that muſt be heard from th mouth, as it cannot be repreſented or deſcribed.

aïl, aille, eïl, eille, ille, ouille, euïl, & euïll

aïl final is always ſhort.

baïl	*leaſe*	brou-illard	*miſt*
ber-caïl	*cradle*	vié-illard	*old man*
bé-taïl	*cattle*	ba-ille-ment	*gaping*
dé-taïl	*retail*	bou-illone-ment	*boiling*
é-maïl	*enamel*	cha-touille-ment	*tickling*
é-ven-taïl	*fan*	ga-ſouille-ment	*warbling*
gou-ver-naïl	*rudder*	ha-bille-ment	*apparel*
poi-traïl	*poitral*		
ſé-raïl	*ſeraglio*		
tra-vaïl	*labour*		

* *Pronounce* imme. † *Pronounce* anné. ‡ *Pron.* v the *u* being mute in that word.

a-p

a-ppa-reil	*preparation*	billot	*log*
con-ſeil	*counſel*	ca-illou	*flint-ſtone*
ſo-leil	*ſun*	co-quillăge	*a ſhell*
ſo-mmeil	*ſleep*	feu-illăge	*foliage*
ver-meil	*lively red*	mou-illăge	*anchorage*
bi-llet	*note*	pi-llage	*plunder*
feu-illet	*leaf*	in-falli-bi-li-té	*infallibility*
œillet	*pink*	bouillīe	*pap*
millet	*millet*	faillīe	*ſally*
ó-ré-iller	*pillow*	ar-tille-rĭe	*artillery*
ai-guillon	*ſting*	raille-rīe	*raillery*
ba-illon	*gay*	bien-vé-illance	*benevolence*
ba-ta-illon	*battalion*	*les* en-traīlles	*entrails*
bou-illon	*broth*	*les* fu-né-raī-	
mé-da-illon	*medallion*	lles	*funeral*
poſ-tillon	*poſtillion*	mé-daĭlle	*medal*
ſillon	*furrow*	mu-rāille	*wall*
ver-millon	*vermilion*	paĭlle	*ſtraw*
pa-illa-ſſon	*umbrella*	taĭlle	*ſhape*

eĭl, eĭlle, and ĭlle, are ſhort finals.

bou-teĭlle	*bottle*	ai-guĭlle	*needle*
cor-beĭlle	*baſket*	an-guĭlle	*eel*
cor-neĭlle	*crow*	bé-quĭlle	*crutch*
o-reĭlle	*ear*	bĭlle	*billiard-bill*
veĭlle	*watch*		

aīlle is a long final, except in mé-dăille and in the indicative of verbs; as, je dé-taĭlle, *I retail*, jé maille, *I enamel*, je tra-vaille, *I labour*; but in the ſubjunctive it is long; as, (que) je tra-văille (that) *I may labour*.

caĭlle	*quail*	che-nĭlle	*dog-kennel*
ca-naĭlle	*mob*	che-vĭlle	*peg*

fă-mĭlle	*family*	quĭlle	*pin*
cŏ-quĭlle	*ſhell*	vé-tĭlle	*triſle*

The termination ouĭlle is long in the verb *il derouīlle*, he rubs off the ruſt, *il embrouīlle*, he embroils, *il debrouīlle*, he reconciles; elſewhere it is ſhort.

ci-trouĭlle		pă-trouĭlle	*patrol*
grĕ-nouĭlle	*frog*	rouĭlle	*ruſt*

MASCULINES.

fau-teuĭl	*arm-chair*	é-cu-reuĭl	*a ſquirrel*

FEMININES.

feuĭlle	*leaf*	ſou-illūre	*filth*
rou-illūre	*ruſt*		

ADJECTIVES.

or-gué-illeux	*proud*	in-fă-illĭble	*infallible*

Rule. Y called the Greek *i* has commonly the ſound of two *ii*; as, in *frayeur*, fright; *crayon*, pencil; *moyen*, means; which are pronounced as if written frai-ieur, crai-ion, moi-ien.

MASCULINES.

tuyau	*a pipe*	mŏyen	*means*
ăyeul	*grandfather*	Păyen	*Pagan*
voyăge	*voyage*	fŏyer	*hearth*
rŏyaume	*kingdom*	lŏyer	*rent*
rŏyau-té *fem.*	*royalty*	nŏyer	*walnut-tree*
cŏyen	*dean*		

ADJECTIVES.

e-ffroyăble	*dreadful*	pi-toyable	*pitiful*
im-pi-toyable	*unmerciful*	joyeux	*joyful*
in-croyable	*incredible*	pré-voyant	*foreſeeing*

Let the Learner read the following Monoſyllables by way of exerciſe.

un bain froid	*a cold bath*
un beau jeu	*a fine game*
de beaux yeux	*fine eyes*
un bleu clair	*a clear blue*
c'eſt bien fait	*it is well done*
un bruit ſourd	*a ſtill ſound*
un ciel bleu	*a blue ſky*
clair et frais	*clear and freſh*
de la chair crue	*raw fleſh*
un cœur de roi	*a royal heart*
un chien blanc	*a white dog*
un loup noir	*a black wolf*
crois-moi	*believe me*
cuit au foun	*baked in the oven*
un deuil de cour	*court-mourning*
deux à deux	*two by two*
trois à trois	*three and three*
le Dieu des dieux	*the God of Gods*
droit et haut	*tall and upright*
de l'eau-de-vie	*brandy*
eux et vous	*they and you*
*des œufs frais	*freſh eggs*
*des œufs durs	*hard eggs*

* In *œuf* in the ſingular the *f* is pronounced, but it is mute in the plural.

un faux ſeing	*falſe ſignature*
j'ai faim et ſoif	*I am hungry and thirſty*
tu fais bien	*you do well*
mais il fait mal	*but he does ill*
il a tort	*he is in the wrong*
un feu de bois	*a wood fire*
la fleur et le fruit	*the bloſſom and the fruit*
un foie de veau	*a calf's liver*
du foin et du grain	*hay and corn*
un four chaud	*a hot oven*
frais et gai	*freſh and gay*
il fait froid	*it is cold*
il pleut bien fort	*it rains very hard*
des fruits et des fleurs	*fruit and flowers*
fuir bien loin	*to fly away*
haut et fier	*proud and lofty*
trois fois huit	*three times eight*
Jean et Louis	*John and Lewis*
ſept fois neuf	*ſeven times nine*
deux fois cinq	*twice five*
hier au ſoir	*yeſterday evening*
je vous ai vu	*I have ſeen you*
joue à joue	*cheek by jowl*
jour et nuit	*night and day*
du lait chaud	*warm milk*
l'air et l'eau	*air and water*
des lieux ſaints	*holy places*
va loin de moi	*go far from me*
Louis trois	*Lewis the Third*
lui, vous et moi	*he, you and I*
le mois de May	*the month of May*
à la fin de Juin	*at the end of June*
le ſix d' Août	*the ſixth of Auguſt*
mois au mois	*but at leaſt*

prends du pain,	*take ſome bread*
que ſoit bien cuit	*let it be well baked*
le mien et le tien	*mine and thine*
le ſien et le leur	*his and theirs*
de la mie de pain	*crumb of bread*
du miel bien doux	*very ſweet honey*
neuf ou dix	*nine or ten*
cent vingt ſix	*one hundred and twenty ſix*
noué en deux	*tied in a double knot*
nous et eux	*we and they*
vois mon fils	*ſee my ſon*
la paix de Dieu	*the peace of God*
un pair laïc	*a temporal peer*
une peau de chat	*a ſkin of a cat*
peu-à-peu	*by little and little*
Saint Paul	*St. Paul*
pied à pied	*foot to foot*
oui, s'il plait à Dieu	*yes, if it pleaſe God*
je ne vous plains pas	*I do not pity you*
cours bien fort	*run very faſt*
un puits plein de boue	*a well full of mud*
des pois en fleur	*peas in bloſſom*
peut-on les voir ?	*can one ſee them ?*
point du tou	*not at all*
il prie dieu	*he prays to God*
il prie pour nous tous	*he prays for us all*
un ſeau d'eau	*a pale of water*
la' queue d'un ours	*the tail of a bear*
quel qu' il ſoit	*be it as it will*
qu' on le lie	*let it be bound*
rien du tout	*nothing at all*
le roi des rois	*the king of kings*
la rue de Saint Louis	*the ſtreet of St. Lewis*
ſain et ſauf	*ſound and ſafe*

mă ſœur de lait	*my ſiſter at the breaſt*
je ſuis ſourd à tout	*I am quite deaf*
ſuis mois de près	*follow me cloſely*
teint en noir	*died black*
tiens-toi bien	*hold faſt*
un rat gros et gras	*a fat and large rat*
vă tout en haut	*go quite to the top*
un toît en feu	*a roof on fire*
trois àtrois	*three by three*
tour à tour	*by turns*
ſain et fier	*vain and bold*
la vie des ſaints	*the life of ſaints*
voir le jour	*to ſee the day*
vrai ou faux	*true or falſe*
il eſt trop tôt	*it is too ſoon*
non, il eſt tard	*no, it is late*

Some patterns of Verbs in thoſe Tenſes whe the pronounciation is the moſt difficult.

ai-mer	*to love*
ai-mant	*loving*
ai-mé	*loved*
j'aime	*I love*
*ils aiment	*they love*
j'ai-mois	*I loved*
il ai-moit	*he loved*
†*ils* ai-moient	*they loved*
j'ai-mai	*I loved*
ils ai-mèrent	*they loved*

* Pronounce *ils aime*, becauſe *nt* are mute letter verbs that may be preceded by *ils* or *elles*.

† Pronounce *ils aimè* with an open *è*.

nă-ger	*to ſwim*
nă-geant	*ſwimming*
nă-gé	*ſwam*
je-năge	*I ſwim*
ils năgent	*they ſwim*
je nă-geois	*I did ſwim*
il ná-geoit	*they did ſwim*
ils nă-geoient	*I ſwam*
je nă-geai	*he ſwam*
ils nă-gèrent	*they ſwam*
tre-ſsă-illir	*to ſtart*
tre-ſsă-illant	*ſtarting*
tre-ſsă-illi	*ſtarted*
je tre-ſsăille	*I ſtart*
ils tre-ſsăillent	*they ſtart*
je tre-ſsă-illois	*I did ſtart*
il tre-ſsă-illoit	*they did ſtart*
ils tre-ſsă-illoient	*I ſtarted*
je tre-ſsă-illis	*he ſtarted*
ils tre-ſsă-illirent	*they ſtarted*
cue-illir	*to gather*
cue-illant	*gathering*
cue-illi	*gathered*
je cueille	*I gather*
ils cueillent	*they gather*
je cue-illois	*I gathered*
il cue-illoit	*he gathered*
ils cue-illoient	*they gathered*
ils cue-illirent	*they did gather*

The

The following examples will ſhew that *nt* for together with the foregoing *e* the ſound *an* other words, though not in verbs.

*les en-fans aiment le mou-ve-ment	*children love motion.*
les ă-vares s'én-dorment †di-ffi-cile-ment	*miſer's ſleep uneaſily*
les dămes s'èx-priment †dé-li-căte-ment	*the ladies expreſs the ſelves delicately.*
les dé-vots dorment †mŏllĕ-ment	*devotees ſleep quietly.*

Rules and obſervations to perfect the reading, which, however, what has been ſufficient taken notice of before, is not repeated.

ai, ais, eai, ay, ei, ey, aie, in the middle or the end of nouns have the ſound of an open *mai-ſon,* houſe, *mauvais,* bad, *dé-man-geai-ſ* itching, *tour-nai,* (a town) *ſei-gneur,* lo *le bey,* the bey (of Algiers) *la plaie,* the woun pronounce *mèſon, mauvè,* &c.

ai, have the ſame ſound in the middle of ſo verbs, *bai-ſſer,* to let down, *naître,* to be bo *plaire,* to pleaſe, *ſe taire,* to be ſilent.

oi and *eoi* ſound è or ê in a ſingle ſound.

Firſt. In the imperfects and conditionals verbs, *jedi-nois,* I did dine, *je di-ne-rois,* I co dine, *je na-geois,* I did ſwim, *je na-ge-rois,* I co ſwim.

* *Pronounce* les enfans aimè le mouveman, &c.

† I make but one ſyllable of *cile, cate* and *molle,* t being pronounced by a ſingle emiſſion of the voice.

2. In verbs in *oître* of more than two syllables their infinitive, *diſ-pa-roître*, to diſappear, *co-noître*, to know, *je diſ-pa-rois*, I diſappear, *je con-nois*, I know, &c.

3. In *foible*, weak, *roide*, ſtiff, with their compounds and derivatives; as, *foi-bleſſe*, weakneſs, &c. likewiſe in *mo-nnoie*, coin, *har-nois*, harneſs, *An-glois*, Engliſh, *Po-lo-nois*, Poliſh, *Fran-çois*, French, &c.

oient, and *eoient* ſound è (with an open è) ils *a-voient*, they were, *ils na-geoient*, they ſwam.

oi and *eoi*, in moſt other caſes, are pronounced like *oè* in two diſtinct ſounds, *moi*, me, *toi*, thee, *roi*, king, *froid*, cold, *droit*, ſtreight, *toît*, roof, *em-ploi*, employ, *la Sa-voie*, the Savoy, *vou-loir*, to be willing, *poi-ſson*, fiſh, *Da-nois*, Daniſh, *Sué-dois*, Swediſh, *Chinois*, Chineſe.

N. B. Though practice alone can teach when *oi* ſhould be pronounced oè or è (with a middle è) ſtill the following words may be read ſeveral times by way of exerciſe.

oi (pron.)	*oè*	boire	*to drink*
a-voir	*to have*	de-voir, m.	*to owe*
roi (pron.)	*é*	ex-ploit, m.	*exploit*
il a-voit	*he had*		

FEMININES.

foire	*fair*	poire	*pear*
gloire	*glory*	ſoi-rée	*evening*
hiſ-toire	*hiſtory*	toi-ſon	*fleece*
mâ-choire	*the jaw*		

MAS-

MASCULINES.

Chi-nois	*Chineſe*	An-glois, *adj.*	*Engliſh*
Dá-nois	*Daniſh*	j'é-tois	*I was*
Saint Fran-		il mā-choĭt	*he chewed*
çois	*St. Francis*	il cŏ-nnoĭt	*he knows*
Gau-lois	*French*	il cou-poĭt	*he cut*
Ge-nois	*Genoeſe*	il pen-ſoĭt	*he thought*
il bu-voĭt	*he drank*	il comp-toĭt	*he reckoned*
il de-voĭt	*he owed*	je cŏ-nnois	*I know*
il con-tem-	*he contem-*	Fran-çois	*Francis*
ploĭt	*plated*	Ho-llan-dois	*Dutch*
foible, *adj.*	*weak*		

ie ſounds *é*, *la vie*, life, *prie-rai*, I ſhall pray, &c.

i is mute in the word *oi-gnon*, onion.

u forms a ſound diſtinct from the *i* in the following words.

FEMININES.

am-bi-gui-té	*ambiguity*	ai-guille	*needle*

MASCULINES.

ă-ppui	*ſupport*	au-jour-d'hui	*to day*
au-trui	*others*		

u, on the contrary is confounded with the *i* the following words.

àn-guille (f.)	*eel*	fi-guier (m.)	*a fig-tree*
bé-quille (f.)	*a crutch*	guide (m.)	*a guide*
dé-gui-ſer	*to diſguiſe*	luire	*to ſhine*

bui-ſson (m.)	*a buſh*	ſuivre	*to follow*
con-duire	*to conduct*	ſui-cide (m.)	*ſuicide*
cuivre (m.)	*braſs*	tra-duire	*to tranſlate*
luire	*to ſhine*	gui-der	*to guide*
muids (m.)	*hogſhead*	Guillaume	*William*
nuire	*to hurt*	vuide *adj.*	*empty*
oui-ſer	*to draw up*	vuider, *&c.*	*to empty*
ruine (f.)	*ruin*		

Gea, geo, geure, without an accent on the *e*, are pronounced *ja, jo, jure*; as, *il ju-gea*, he judged; *nous ju-geons*, we judge; *ga-geure*, wager.

e is mute in *j'eus*, I had; *j'euſſe*, I might have; *j'ai eu*, I have had.

aou are pronounced *où* in *le mois d'août*, the month of Auguſt.

Y has the ſound of a ſingle *i*, in *y there*, *j'y vais*, I am going there. It preſerves the ſame ſound between two conſonants in words derived from the Greek, *Acolyte*, Acolyth; *aſyle*, aſylum; *myſ-tère*, myſtery.

y placed between two vowels has the ſound of two *ii*, *eſſayer*, to try; *pays*, country; pronounce *eſſai-ier*, *pai-is*.

aen and *aon* ſound *an* in *Caen*, *Laon*, (towns in France) *faon*, fawn, *paon*, peacock.

aon ſounds *an* in *taon*.

e before *m* or *n* commonly ſounds like *e* in *em-ploi*, employ; *temple*, temple; *ge-nre*, relation; *ſerpent*, ſerpent; except *el* in words borrowed from foreign languages, *A-ga-mem-non*, *Je-ru-ſa-lem*, *&c.*

ll. In the verbs *tenir* et *venir* and their compounds *je tiens*, I hold; *je viens*, I come; *je viendrai*, I ſhall come.

III. In words ending in *en* or *ien*, without another conſonant, and their derivatives, *e-xa-men*, examination; *chien*, dog; *le mien*, mine; *le tien*, thine; *le ſien*, his, &c.

IV. Before two *nn*'s followed by an *e*; *e-nne-mie*, enemy; *ga-renne*, warren; *qu'il prenne*, let him take.

ien is pronounced *ian* in words in *ent* and *ence* and their derivatives, *pa-tient*, patient; *pa-tience*, patience; *ex-pé-dient*, expedient; *ex-pé-rience*, experience.

The Conſonants taken ſingly.

B.

b is mute in *plomb*, lead.

b is pronounced in proper names *Job*, *Ja-cob*.

b is pronounced in the body of a word *ab-di-quer*, to abdicate; *ob-te-nir*, to obtain; *ſub-ve-nir*, to help.

But when two *bb* meet together, only one is pronounced; *ă-bbé*, abbot; *ă-bbeſſe*, abbeſs.

C.

c final is commonly pronounced; as, *ſac*, a ſack; *lac*, a lake; *bec*, a beak; &c.

But it is mute in *broc*, a leathern jack; *clerc*, clerk; *marc*, mark; *blanc*, white; *franc*, free; *jonc*, junk; *tronc*, trunk; *eſ-to-mac*, ſtomach; *ta-bac*, ſnuff.

c final is mute before a conſonant, *du porc frais*, freſh pork; *un marc d'or*, a mark of gold; but it ſounds before a vowel *du blanc au noir*, from white

to

o black; *un franc é-tour-di*, a rake; *un porc*
-pi, a ſpiked hog; *Marc-An-toine*, pronounce
u por frais, *du blan cau noir*, &c.

ch are pronounced *che* and *ke*.

ch pronounced *che*		*ch* pronounced *ke*	
hange m.	*change*	Ar-change m.	*Archangel*
hă-ri-té f.	*charity*	Eu-cha-riſ-	
hŏ-cŏ-lat m.	*chocolate*	tie m.	*Euchariſt*
hoc m.	*ſhock*	cho-rus m.	*chorus*
hute f.	*fall*	é-cho m.	*echo*
		chœur m.	*choir*

c has the ſound of a *g* in the following words.

Claude	*Claudius*	ſe-cret m.	*ſecret*
ci-cŏgne f.	*a ſtork*	ſe-cre-tte-	
ſe-cond m.	*ſecond*	ment	*ſecretly*
ſe-con-de-		ſe-cre-tairem	*ſecretary*
ment	*ſecondly*	ſe-cre-tă-	
ſe-con-der	*to ſecond*	riăt m.	*ſecretaryſhip*

D.

d final ſounds in nouns proper *Da-vid*, David; &c.

d final does not ſound in *gond*, a hinge; *nid*, neſt; *pied*, foot; *muid*; a hogſhead.

Neither does it ſound in other words when followed by a conſonant, *grand par-leur*, a great talker; *quand vous vien-drez*, when you ſhall come; *il vous rend ſervice*, he ſerves you.

But it is pronounced like a *t* when followed by a vowel *grand a-mi*, intimate friend; *le ſecond article*, the ſecond article; *quand on veut*, when people will; *vend-il*, does he ſell; *perd-elle*, does ſhe loſe; pronounce *granta-mi*, &c.

d is pronounced in the body of a word, when followed by a conſonant *ad-jec-tif*, adjective; *ad-mettre*, to admit; *ad-verbe*, adverb.

Two *dd* are commonly ſounded as one, *a-ddition*, addition; *re-ddi-tion*, ſurrender, &c.

F.

f final is commonly pronounced, *Juif*, Jew; *ac-tif*, active; *chef*, cheaf; *nerf*, nerve; *bœuf*, ox; *œuf*, egg; *veuf*, widower; *neuf*, nine, &c.

f is mute in the following words, ſimple and compound, *clef*, key; **chef-d'œuvre*, maſter piece of work; **nerf-de-bœuf*, ox's pizzle; *du* **bœuf ſa-lé*, ſalt beef; *un œuf frais*, an egg in the ſhell; * *neuf piſ-toles*, nine piſtols and in *les bœufs*, the oxen; *les œufs*, the eggs, in the plural.

When *f* is pronounced before a vowel or mute, it has the ſound of a *v*, *viſ-ar-gent*, quick-ſilver; *neuf ans*, nine years; pronounce *vi-var-gent*, *neu vans*, &c.

G.

g final ſounds *gue* in nouns proper, *A-gag*, *Doeg*, &c.

g final is mute in *doigt*, finger; *ſang*, blood; *vingt*, twenty; *rang*, rank; *long*, long; *legs*, legacy; *é-tang*, pond; *le-poingt*, the fiſt; *ha-reng*, herring.

g final ſounds *k* in *ſang*, *long*, *rang*, followed by a vowel, *il ſue ſang et eau*, he ſweats blood and water, *un long ac-cès*, a long acceſs; *de rang en rang*,

* Here the *f* is mute in *chef*, *nerf*, *bœuf*, *œuf*, and *neuf*, becauſe the next word begins with a conſonant.

from

from rank to rank; pronounce *ſan ket-eau, lon kac-cès*, &c.

H

In the following words and their compounds, the *h* is aſpirate; in all others it is mute. When mute, it adds nothing to the pronunciation of the ſubſequent vowel, as in *hŏmme*, man; *hŏ-nneur*, honor; pronounce *ŏmme, ŏ-nneur*; when aſpirate it cauſes the ſubſequent vowel to be pronounced in the throat, as in

ha!	*ha!*	hă-meau m.	*a hamlet*, or *village*
hă-bler	*to romance*		
hăche f.	*a hatchet*	hanche f.	*hip*
hă-gard *adj.*	*wild*	han-ter	*to frequent*
haie f.	*hedge*	hă-pper	*to ſnap*
hă-illon m.	*a rag*	hă-rangue f.	*an harangue*
hă-ïr	*to hate*	hă-ră-ſſer	*to harraſs*
la hălle f.	*the hall*	har-ce-ler	*to teaze*
hălle-barde f.	*an halberd*	hardes f.	*clothes*
hă-mac m.	*a ſort of bed*	har-di *adj.*	*bold*

Masculines.

ha-reng	*a herring*	har-nois	*harneſs*
hă-ri-cot	*a haricot*		

Feminines.

harpe	*a harp*	ha-ſard m.	*hazard*
har-pie	*a harpy*	hâte f.	*hate*
har-pon m.	*a harpoon*	hâvre m.	*haven*

hă-vre-ſac m.	*a knap-ſack*	hŏ-mard m.	*a lobſter*
hau-ſſer	*to lift up*	Hon-grie f.	*Hungary*
haut *adj.*	*high*	honte f.	*ſhame*
hau-teſſe f.	*highneſs*	hŏ-quĕt m.	*the hiccough*
hé-nnir	*to neigh*	hor-mis	*except*
hé-raut m.	*a herald*	hors —	*without*
hé-ri-ſſon m.	*a hedge-hog*	hotte f.	*a doſſer*
hernie f.	*a rupture*	hou blon m.	*hops*
hé-ron m.	*a heron*	houe f.	*a dibble*
hé-ros m.	*a hero*	hou-lĕtte f.	*a crook*
herſe f.	*a harrow*	houppe f.	*a tuft*
hŭr-ter	*to bit against or knock*	hou-ſard m.	*a Huſſar*
		houſſe f.	*a horſe-cloth*
hi-bou m.	*an owl*	hu-er	*to hoot*
hi-deux *adj.*	*hideous*	hu-gue-not m.	*Hugonot*
hié-rar-chie f.	*hierarchy*	hu-ètte f.	
hi-ſſer	*to hiſs*	hune f.	
hŏ-chet m.	*a child's coral*	hure f.	*the jowl*
		hur-ler	*to hurl*
Hŏ-llande f.	*Holland*		

h is aſpirate in a few more words quite obſolete.

L.

An *l*, ſingle or double, preceded by the vowel *i*, has a liquid ſound, *bail*, leaſe; *ba-tāille*, battle; *ă-ppă reil*, apparel; *ă-beille*, a bee; *ă-vril*, April; *fă-mille*, family; *dé-pouille*, ſpoils; *fau-teuil*, arm-chair: except in *mil* and *mille*, a thouſand; *ville*, town; *pu-pille*, a pupil; *fil*, thread; *vi-llăge*, village, &c. likewiſe when an *l* makes part of the firſt ſyllable of a word, *il-lé-gi-time*, illegitimate; *il-luſtre*, illuſtrious; &c. and, moreover in adjectives in *il* and *ile*, *ſŭb-til*, *ſubtile*, ſubtle.

A

The *l* is mute in *ba-ril*, barrel; *fu-ſil*, gun; *ou-til*, tool; *ſour-cil*, eye-brow; *nom-bril*, navel; *fils*, ſon; *quelque fois*, ſometimes *gen-tils hŏ-mmes*, gentlemen, &c.

It ſounds in *mo-ral*, moral; *mor-tel*, mortal; *Mo-gol*, Mogul; *ſeul* alone; *pué-ril*, childiſh, &c.

The two *ll*'s are pronounced in *al-lu-ſion*, *al-lé-go-rie*, *a-pel-la-tif*, appellative; *bel-li-queux*, warlike; *va-cil-ler*, to reel; *col-lu-ſion*, colluſion; *conſ-tel-la-tion*, conſtellation, *Gal-li-cane*, (l'egliſe) Gallican church; and perhaps in a few more; in other inſtances two *ll* ſound as one.

M.

m final, or before b, p, s, t, has a naſal ſound, *A-dam*, *la faim*, hunger; *nom*, name; *par-fum*, perfume; *jambe*, leg: *lampe*, a lamp; *Sam-ſon*, *compte*, account, &c.

m preſerves its ſound.—I. In moſt proper names, *Ma-thu-ſa-lem*, *A-brā-ham*, *Ba-la-am*, and other words taken from the Latin.

II. In *am-niſ-tie*, amneſty; *hym-ne*, hymn; *au-tom-nal*, autumnal; *ca-lom-nie*, calumny; *ſom-nam-bule*, one who walks in his ſleep; *in-ſom-nie*, want of reſt.

Two *mm*'s commonly ſound as one, *cŏ-mmis*, clerc; *hŏ-mme*, man; *cŏ-mmŏde*, commodious.

The two *mm*'s are pronounced—I. in proper names, *Am-mon*, &c.

II. In words beginning by *imm*; as, *im-mortel*, immortal; *im-mŏ-bile*, immoveable; *im-menſe*, immenſe.

im followed by *m*, ſound *im*; as *im-man-cher*, to haſt; *em-me-ner*, to carry away.

m is

m is pronounced in *in-dam-ni-ſer*, to indemnify, and its compounds.

m is mute in *dām-ner*, to condemn; and its derivatives and compounds, pronounce *dā-ner*, &c.

N.

n ſounds—1. in *ab-do-men*, abdomen; *a-men*, amen.

2. In adjectives immediately followed by their ſubſtantives beginning with a vowel, *bon a-mi*, good friend; *au-cun e-ffet*, no effect; *bon hiſ-to-rien*, a good hiſtorian, pronounce *bo na-mi*, &c.

3. In *bien*, well or very; *rien*, nothing; followed by a vowel, and *en* and *on* followed, moreover by the word or words they govern, *on ă-pprend en é-tu-diant*, people learn by ſtudying; *un livre bien é-crit*, a well written book; *rien autre choſe*, nothing elſe; pronounce *on n'a-ppren-ten n'é-tu-diant, un livre bien né-crit, rien nautre choſe.*

Two *nn*'s are commonly pronounced as one, *a-nneau*, ring; *cŏ-nnoître*, to know, &c.

The two *nn*'s are pronounced diſtinct in *an-nalles*, annals; *an-nuĕl*, annual; *an-no-ta-tion*, annotation; *an-nu-ller*, to annul; *in-né*, innate; *in-no-va-tion*, innovation; and their derivatives.

N has a naſal ſound—1. In ſubſtantives and adverbs, though they be followed by a vowel, *in-ten-tion ex-ce-llente*, a good intention; *du pain ex-quis*, exquiſite bread; *du vin ă-gré-ăble*, pleaſant wine; *un ci-toyen habile*, a clever citizen.

2. At the end of words *mien*, mine; *tien*, thine; *ſien*, his; *mon*, my; *ton*, thy; *ſon*, his; *fin*, end; *mă-tin*, morning; *ſe-rein*, ſerene, &c.

3. Before a conſonant *prendre*, to take; *fendre*, to cleave; *pendre*, to hang.

P, final

P.

P final is commonly mute, *le camp e-nne-mi*, the camp of the enemies; *du drap é-car-lăte*, ſcarlet-cloath, *un loup ă-ffă-mé*, a famiſhed wolf; pronounce *can-e-nne-mi*, &c.

Again it is mute in *băp-tême*, baptiſm; *bap-tiſer*, to baptiſe; *bap-tis-taire*, the font; **exempt*, exempt; **exemp-ter*, to exempt; *compte*, account *comp-tă-ble*, accountable; *comp-tant*, counting *comp-toir*, counter; *ſymp-tôme*, ſymptom; *ſept*, ſeven; *le ſep-tième*, the ſeventh; *ſep-tième-ment*, ſeventhly; *ſculp-teur*, ſculptor; *ſculp-ture*, ſculpture; *dompter*, to tame; *prompt*, quick; *temps*, time; &c. pronounce *bă-tême*, *conte*, &c.

P is pronounced—t. In *beaucoup*, much, and *trop*, too much; followed by a vowel; *il a beaucoup ă-ppris*, he has learned much; *il eſt trop ă-vide*, he is too greedy; pronounce *beau-cou pă-ppris*, *trŏ-pă-vide*.

2. In *băp-tiſmal*, baptiſmal; *ſcep-tique*, ſceptic; *ſcep-ti-ciſme*, ſceptiſiſm; *ſep-tante*, ſeventy; *le ſep-tan-tième*, the ſeventieth; *Sep-tembre*, September; *ſep-ten-trion*, the north; *ſep-ten-trĭo-nal*, ſeptentrional; *ſep-tua-gé-naire*, ſeptuagenary; *ac-cep-ter*, to accept; *ex-cep-ter*, to except; *ă-demp-tion*, ademption; **exemp-tion*, exemption, *ré-demp-teur*, redeemer, *re-demp-tion*, redemption, *ſoup çon*, ſuſpicion; *ſoup-çŏ-nner*, to ſuſpect; *cap*, cap, &c. pronounce *bap-tiſ mal*, &c.

* *Pronounce* eg-zan, eg-zan-ter, eg-zamp-tion.

Two *pp*'s commonly ound as one, *ŏ-ppŏ-ſer*, to oppoſe; *fră-pper*, to ſtrike, &c.

pt ſometimes ſound *ps*.

pt with their natural ſounds.

ap-ti-tŭde, f.		ă-dop-tĭf, adj.	

pt pronounced *ps*.

*nup-tial adj.		cŏ-rrup-tion f.	*corruption*
*ă-dop-tion f.		E-gyp-tien m.	*Egyptian*
cŏ-rrup-tible adj.	*corruptible*	i-nep-tie f.	*unfitneſs*
E-gypte	*Egypt*	ſous-crip-tion f.	*ſubſcription*
i-nepte adj.	*unfit*	op-tion f.	*option*
ſouſ-crip-teur m.	*ſubſcriber*	ob-rep-tion f.	*a kind of craft*
op-tĭque f.	*optic*	ſub-rep-tion f.	*ditto*
ob-rep-tice ſub-rep-tice	*ſureptitious*		

Q.

Q ſounds in *coq*, cock; *coq-à-l'âne*, nonſenſe (except in *coq-d'inde*, a turkey.

Again *q* ſounds in *cinq*, five; *le cinq de ca-rreau*, the five of diamonds; *l'en ai cinq*, I have five of them; *à cinq pour cent*, at five per cent; *cinq hŏmmes*, five men; *cinq oi-ſeaux*, five birds; except when it is followed immediately by a noun beginning with a conſonant, *cinq vai-ſſeaux*, five veſſels; *cinq fois*, five times.

Q commonly ſound *k*, *qua-li-té*, quality; *qua-ti-dien*, quotidian; *que-nouille*, a diſtaff; *marque*, mark; *quatre*, four; *quand*, when, &c.

* *Prenounce* nup-cial, ă-dop-cion, &c.

Qu is pronounced *ku* in the following words, *ueſ-teur*, collector; *é-queſtre*, equeſtrian, *Quin-ti-ien*, Quintilian; Quinte-Curſe, *Quintus Curtius*, &c.

Qu are pronounced *kou* in the following words.

-qua-tile -qua-tique	*aquatic*
-qua-teur	*equator*
-qua-tion	*equation*
ua-dra-gé-naire	*one that is forty years of age*
ua-drangle	*quadrangle*
ua-dran-gu-laire	*quadrangular*
ua-dra-ture	*quadrature*
ua-drupède	*quadrupede*
ua-druple	*quadruple*
quar-to	*in quarto*
quin-qua-gé-naire	*one that is fifty*
i qua-tion	

R.

R is commonly pronounced—1. In nouns end-g in *air*, *or*, *er*, *eur*, *ar*, *ard* and *art*, *ir*, *oir*, *r*, *our*, and *ur*; *é-clair*, fightening; *tré-for*, aſure; *Ju-pi-ter* (and other proper names) *mer*, bitter; *fa-veur*, favour; *Nec-tar*, Nectar; *nard*, fox; *dé-ſir*, deſire; *dé-part*, departure;

Pronounce cuin-koua-ge-nère.
—— li-koua tion.

eſ-pi r

eſ-poir, hope; *La-vaur*, (a proper name) *ă-mour* love; *ob-ſcur*, obſcure.

2. In monoſyllables *car*, for; *pour*, for, *or* in order; *leur*, their; *hier*, yeſterday; *ſur*, upon (before a conſonant, as *ſur une table*, on a table &c.)

3. In *tou-jours*, always; and in *notre*, our, *votre*, your; *quatre*, four; *autre*, other, followed by a vowel, as *notre ă-mi*, our friend; *votre e-nne-mi*, your enemy; *quatre i-măges*, four images; *une autre ă-ffaire*, another affair.

4. In the abſolute poſſeſſive pronouns, *le nôtre* ours; *le vôtre*, yours.

4. In the infinitive of verbs in *er* and *ir*, followed by a vowel; *dŏ-nner aux pauvres*, to give the poor; *con-ſen-tir à tout*, to conſent to all; pronounce *dŏ-nné zaux pauvres*, *con-ſen-ti za tout*. However, in familiar converſation, we may neglect this laſt rule; and ſay, without any impropriety, *do-nné aux pauvres*, *con-ſen-ti à tout*.

Two *rr*'s are commonly pronounced as one, *a-rroſer*, to water; *ă-rri-ver*, to arrive.

The two *rr*'s are pronounced diſtinct—1. *ă-ber-ra-tion*, abberration; *ab-hor-rer*, to abhor; *er-rer*, to err; *hor-reur*, horror; *ter-reur*, dread; and their derivatives.

2. In words beginning with *irr*, *ir-ra-dia-tion*, irradiation; *ir-rai-sŏ-nnăble*, unreaſonable; *ir-ru-lier*, irregular; *ir-ré-pro-chable*, irreproachable.

3. In the futures and conditional of the verbs *a-cquér-rir*, to acquire; *cou-rir*, to run; *mou-rir*, to die, and their derivatives; as *j'a-cquer-rai*, *ſhe*

hall acquire; *j'a-cquer-rois*, I ſhould acquire; *e cour-rai, je cour-rois, je mour-rai, je mour-rois.*

r is mute—1. in the word *mon-ſieur*, Sir.

2. In polyſyllables in *er* and *ier*, *bou-lan-ger*, ba-ker; *é-pi-cier*, grocer; *pre-mier*, firſt; *der-nier*, aſt, &c. *pronounce* bou-lan-gé, é-pi-cié, pre-mié, er-nié.

S.

S has the ſound of an *z*.—1. between two vow-ls, *raiſon*, reaſon; *ri-ſible*, laughable; *o-ſer*, to are.

2. Before *b*, *d*, *v*, *g* and *j*. *preſ-by-tère*, preſby-er; *As-dru-bal* (a proper name) *tranſ-ver-ſal*, anſverſe; *tranſ-gre-ſſer*, to tranſgreſs.

3. In *Al-ſace*, Alſace; *bal-ſa-mique*, balſamic, nd in the ſyllable *trans* followed by a vowel, *ran-ſac-tion*, tranſaction; *tran-ſi-tion*, tranſition, c.

S final followed in the ſubſequent word by a owel with which it is to be united, takes the ound of an *z*, *ă-vez-vous en-ten-du*, did you hear? *-llez-à l'é-glīſe*, go to church; *de plus en plus*, ore and more; *a-près ă-voir par-lé*, after having oken, pronounce *ă-vé vou zen-ten-du*, *de plu an plu*, *ă-prè za-voir*, *par-lé*.

S has its proper ſound at the end of the follow-g words, *a-loès*, aloes; *une vis*, a vice; *ours*, ear; *Mons*, a town in Flanders; *ſinus*, a ſinus; *-lus*, a bolus, and in proper names *Mars*, *Ve-s*, *Ro-mu-lus*, except *Pa-ris* (the city of Paris.)

S is mute when preceded by either *c*, *f*, *l*, *r*, although a vowel ſhould follow, *des ſacs à fa-ne*, meal-ſacks; *des chefs in-vin-cibles*, uncon-uerable heroes; *des bals ă-mu-ſans*, diverting

balls; *des tré-ſors in-ex-haus-tibles*, inexhauſtible treaſures; *des coqs ad-mi-rables*, fine cocks; however, when in ſubſtantives *ſ* is preceded by *er* or *ier*, it ſounds like a z before the next vowel or *h* mute; *des dan-gers é mi-nents*, eminent dangers; *des mé-tiers ă-ſſu-jé-ti-ſſants*, ſlaviſh employments; *des ou-vriers ha biles*, clever work-men; pronounce *des dan-gé zé-mi-nans*, &c.

T.

In *ſti*, *xti* and *thi*, the *t* always retains its proper ſound, *baſ-tion*, baſtion; *mix tion*, mixture; *Ma-thias*, Matthias; *t* alſo retains its proper ſound, when the ſyllable *ti* begins a word, *la-tiare*, the tiara; *la tié-deur*, the warmth: *le tiers*, the third.

T final is pronounced in *brut*, brute; *apt*, apt; *le Chriſt*, Chriſt; *cŏrrect*, correct; *la dot*, the portion; *di-rect*, direct; *fat*, fooliſh; *le leſt (d'un vaiſſeau)* the ballaſt; *rapt*, rape; *le ze-nith*, zenith: *eſt*, eaſt; *oueſt*, weſt; *vingt et un*, one and twenty; *vingt deux*, two and twenty; *vingt arpens*, twenty acres.

It alſo ſounds before a vowel or *h* mute, *fort ai-mable*, very amiable; *tout en-tier*, quite whole; *ſa-vant hŏ-mme*, learned man; pronounce *for-tai-mable*, *tou-ten-tier*, &c. — However, we ſay without pronouncing the *t*, *un fort im-pre-nable*, an impregnable fortreſs; *un en-fant inſ-truit*, an inſtructed child; *ſa-vant et po-li*, learned and polite; *un aſ-pect ă-gréable*, an agreeable countenance; *un aiſ-trict é-ten-du*, an extenſive diſtrict; *un inſ-tinct ad-mi-rable*, an admirable inſtinct; *un reſ-pect in-fi-ni*, an infinite reſpect; *ſuſpect en tout*, ſuſpected in every thing; the *t* being always

mute

mute in *aſ-pect*, *cir-conſ-pect*, *reſpect*, *ſuſ-pect*, *diſ-trict*, *inſ-tinct*, &c.

gt are mute in *vingt*, twenty; *quatre vingt*, eighty, without a ſubſtantive, or following a ſubſtantive that begins with a conſonant, *pre-nez en vingt*, take twenty of them; *quatre vingt louis*, eighty louis.

t is mute in *ſept* and *huit*, followed by nouns, beginning with a conſonant, *ſept mai-ſons*, ſeven houſes; *huit che-vaux*, eight horſes; otherwiſe it ſounds *ſept ă-mandes*, eight almonds; *huit a-bri-cots*, eight apricots; *pre-nez en ſept, et m'en do-nnez ſix*, take ſeven of them and give me ſix; pronounce *ſè ta-mandes*, *hui tă-bri-cots*, *pre-né zan-ſèt*, *et man dŏ-nné huit*.

Two *tt*'s ſound as one *ă-tti-rer*, to attract; *frŏ-tter*, to rub.

The two *tt*'s are pronounced diſtinct in *at-tique*, attic.

ti in the body of a word, and followed by a vowel, are pronounced *ci*—1. In nouns ending in *tial*, *tieux tient*, (and its derivatives) in *atie*, *étie*, *eptie*, *otie*, *utie*, *tion*; (and its derivatives *i-ni-tial*, initial; *am-bi-tieux*, ambitious; *pa-tient*, patient; *pa-tience*, patience, and in *pri-ma-tie*, primacy; *mi-nu-tie*, minutiæ; *i-nep-tie*, unfitneſs; *Béo-tie*, ; *ac-tion*, action; *ac-tiŏ-nner*, to ſue.

2. In the verbs *bal-bu-tier*, to ſtammer; *i-ni-tier*, to initiate.

3. In proper names in *tien Do-mi-tien*, Domitian, *Ve-ni-tien*, Venetian, &c.

In other words *t* retains its natural ſound, though it be followed by a vowel *châ-tier*, to chaſtiſe; *ga-li-ma-tias*, bombaſt; *char-tier*, carter; *ma-tière*, matter; *nous é-tions*, we were; *nous ſor-*

ſor-tions, we went out; *le ſou-tien*, the ſupport; *un Chré-tien*, a Chriſtian; *je tiens*, I hold, &c.

The double pronounciation of *ti* is very embarraſſing, and nothing but the help of a French voice and practice, can ſet the learner right in this particular. However, let the following words be remarked.

TI *with its proper ſound.*

Aſ-tia-nax	*Aſtyanax*	Am-niſ-tie	*amneſty*
Chriſ-tia-niſme (m.)	*Chriſtianity*		

FEMININES.

ă-mi-tié	*friendſhip*	rô-tie	*roaſt*
an-ti-pa-tie	*antipathy*	ſor-tie	*going out*
hoſ-tie	*the hoſt*	ſym-pă-tie	*ſympathy*
moi-tié	*half*	baſ-tion m.	*baſtion*
ór-tie	*a nettle*	queſ-tion f.	*queſtion*
pă-trie	*country*		

ADJECTIVES.

TI *prononnced* CI.

ă-bbă-tiăl	*abbatial*	bal-bu-tier	*ſtammer*
i-ni-tiăl	*initial*	dé-mŏ-cră-tie f.	*democracy*
mar-tial	*martial*	e-ſſen-tiel *adj.*	*eſſential*
nup-tial	*nuptial*	i-ni-tier	*to initiate*
par-tial	*partial*		

FEMININES.

mi-nu-tie	*minutiæ*	cŏ-llă-tion	*collation*
prŏ-phé-tie	*prophecy*	ſac-tion	*faction*
pri-mă-tie	*primacy*	nă-tion, &c.	*nation*
ac-tion	*action*		

X.

x is pronounced *qs* in *ſexe*, ſex; *axe*, axe; *A-le-xandre*, Alexander; *A-le-xis*, Alexis; *A-xiōme*, Axiom; *au-xi-liaīre*, auxiliary; *fi-xer*, to fix; *ta-xer*, to tax; *Styx*, Styx; *Phé-nix*, Phœnix; *in-dex*, index; *bo-rax*, borax; *ſto-rax*, ſtorax; *la-rynx*, ; *pré-fix*, prefix; *Aſ-tianax*, Aſtyanax; and other proper names.

In other words *x* final is not pronounced, *dans ſix jours*, within ſix days; *dix livres*, ten pounds; *la paix eſt faite*, peace is made.

x final followed by a vowel is pronounced as a *z*, *ſix ans*, ſix years; *heu-reux ă-mans*, happy lovers; pronounce *ſi zans*, &c.

x has alſo the ſound of a *z* in *le deu-xième*, the ſecond; *le di-xième*, the tenth; *le ſi-xième*, the ſixth; *deu-xième-ment*, ſecondly; *ſi-xième-ment*, ſixthly; *di-xième-ment*, tenthly; *ſi-xain*, ſix; *di-xain*, ten; *dix-huit*, eighteen; *dix-neuf*, nineteen; and their derivatives.

x in the beginning of a word, or followed by a vowel or an *h*, has the ſound of *gz*, *e-xa-men*, examination; *e-xemple*, example; *e-xil*, exile; *ex-hor-ter*, to exhort; *ex-hu-mer*, to unbury; *e-xorde*, exordium.

x has the ſound of *ſ* in *aix*, *Aix-la-Cha-pelle*, *Au- erre*, *Au-xonne*, *Bru-xelles*, *Xain-tonge*, and in *ſix*, *dix* (without a ſubſtantive) *dix ſept*, ſeventeen; *ſoi-xante*, ſixty, and their derivatives.

ex followed by *ce*, *ci*, have the ſound of *ek*, *excès*, exceſs; *ex-ce-ller*, to excell; *ex-ci-ter*, to excite; *ex-ci-ta-tif*, excitative, pronounce *ek-cès*, &c.

Z.

z is employed—1. In words derived from the Greek and Latin, *to-paze*, topaz; *zèle*, zeal; *ă-zyme*, unleavened bread; *xi-ză-nie*, diſſenſion.

2. In the ſecond perſon plural of verbs, *vous jouez*, you play; *vous li-ſez*, you read; pronounce *vous joué*, &c.

3. In *nez*, noſe; *chez*, at; *ă-ſſez*, enough.

z is generally pronounced upon the next vowel, *vous ă-viez été chez eux*, you had been at their houſe, *vou ză-vié zé-té ché zeux*.

A TABLE of ſounds expreſſed by Conſonants.

b, *bombe*;

c, ch, k, q, *car* for; *chœur*, choir; *kan*, *qua-li-té*, quality; c, q, (leſs ſtrong) *cure*, curacy; *qui-tter*, to quit.

c, s, t, *ciel*, heaven; *ſi-tua-tion*, ſituation; ch, *cher-cher*, to ſeek.

d, *din-don*, turkey.

f, ph, *fi-ler*, to ſpin, *phi-lo-ſo-phie*, philoſophy.

g, gue, *gar-çon*, boy; *gué-rir*, to cure.

g, j, *gê-ner*, to confine; *jambe*, leg.

gn, *i-gno-rer*, to be ignorant.

h, (aſpirate) *la haine*, hatred.

l, *l-mière*, light; l, (liquid) *ſo-leil*, ſun.

m, *ma-ri*, huſband.

n, *na-rine*, noſtril;

p, *pour*, for.

r, *rare*, rare.

t, *tenir*, to hold.

v, *ve-nir*, to come.

z, s, *zi-za-nie*, diſſenſion, *rai-ſon*, reaſon.

The

Of the APOSTROPHE.

The Apoſtrophe (') ſhews the ſuppreſſion of one of theſe three letters *a*, *e* (mute) and *i*.

An Apoſtrophe takes the place of *a* and *e*, in *le*, *la*, *me*, *te*, *ſe*, *de*, *ne*, *que*, *ce*, when the ſubſequent word begins with a vowel, or *h* (mute) *l'oiſeau*, the bird; *l'a-mi-tié*, friendſhip; *il m'aime*, he loves me; *il t'attends*, he waits for thee; *il s'habille*, he dreſſes himſelf; *je viens d'en-tendre du bruit*, I have juſt heard ſome noiſe; *il n'a que deux ans*, he is but two years old; *ce qu'on dit, eſt-il vrai?* is what people ſay true? *c'eſt ă-ſſez*, it is enough.

i is eclipſed in *ſi*, if followed by *il* or *ils*; *s'il ă-rrive, s'ils ă-rrivent*, if he or they arrive.

Of the HYPHEN.

The Hyphen is placed—1. to divide one word into two parts, as *ar-gent*, ſilver.

2. Between the verbs and the pronouns, *je*, *moi*, me; *tu*, thou; *toi*, thee; *nous*, we; *vous*, you; *il*, he; *ils*, they; *elle*, ſhe; *elles*, they; *le*, him or it; *la*, her; *les*, them; *lui*, to him or to her; *leur* to them; *y*, there; *en*, of it; *ce*, it; *on*, people; when theſe pronouns are placed after their verbs: *li-rai-je*, ſhall I read? *dŏnne-moi*, give me; *entends-tu*, do you hear? *tais-toi*, be ſilent; *li-rons-nous*, ſhall we read? *ſortez-vous*, do you go out? &c.

3. Before or after *ci*, here; *là*, there; *ça*, thither; *ce-lui-ci*, this; *celle-là*, that; *là-haut*, here above; *ci de-ſſous*, here under; *ve-nez-ça*, come thither.

4. Be-

4. Between two or more words ſo intimately joined together as to make but one, *porte-feuille*, pocket-book; *peut-être*, perhaps; *avant-hier*, the day before yeſterday, &c.

Of the DIALYSIS.

We place the Dialyſis, or two dots (¨) upon the vowels *i*, *u*, and *e*, (mute) when thoſe letters do not enter into the combination of the preceding vowel, but are pronounced diſtinctly from them; *haï*, hatred; *am-bi-güi-té*, ambiguity; *ambi-guë*, ambiguous.

Of the CERILLA.

The Cerilla (,) a kind of comma, is placed under the ç to ſoften it, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *il cŏ-mmençа*, he began; *le-çon*, leſſon; *il re-çut*, he received; pronounce *il cŏ-mmen-ſa*, *le-ſon*, *il re-ſut*.

Of CAPITALS.

Capitals are placed—1. at the beginning of proper names, as of God, Angels, Men, Kingdoms, Provinces, Towns, Boroughs, Villages, Caſtles, Seas, Rivers, &c. *Dieu*, God; *George*, George; *Londres*, London, &c.

2. Before names of qualities and dignities, applied to particular individuals; as, *le Roi*, the King; *l'Ĕm-pe-reur de la Chine*, the Emperor of China, &c. but when taken in a general ſenſe, this is not the caſe; *la mort ne reſ-pecte ni les empe-reurs ni les rois*, death ſhews regard neither to emperors nor kings.

3. Be-

3. Before names of arts and ſciences, ſpoken of in a peculiar manner; *l'A-gri-cul-ture a tou-jours é-té en hŏ-nneur*, Agriculture was always held in honour; *la Phi-lo-ſo-phie nous ă-pprend à rai-ſŏ-nner*, Philoſophy teaches us to reaſon.

Of Punctuation.

Punctuation is the art of marking the part of a diſcourſe where we ought to ſtop, or take breath. Theſe are the ſix different marks, *la vir-gule* (,) the comma; *le point et la vir-gule* (;) the ſemi-colon; *les deux points* (:) the colon; *le point* (.) the full point; *le point d'in-te-rro-ga-tion* (?) the note of interrogation; *et le point d'ad-mi-ra-tion* (!) the note of admiration.

The *Comma* ſerves—1. to diſtinguiſh ſubſtantives, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, that qualify or modify each other; *la cha-ri-té eſt pa-tiente, douce, bien-fai-ſante*, charity is patient, mild, beneficent, &c. *boire, man-ger, jouer, ſe pro-me-ner ſont des ŏ-ccu-pa-tions or-di-naires de la vie*, to drink, eat, play, and walk, are ordinary occupations of life; *elle ſait l'hiſ-toire, la gĕo-gra-phie, la mu-ſique & le de-ſſein*, ſhe knows hiſtory, geography, muſic and drawing.

2. To mark the different parts of a period, where a ſtop may be made, though the ſenſe be not complete; *l'é-tude rend ſa-vant, et la ré-flexion rend ſage*, ſtudy makes a man learned, and reflexion makes him wiſe.

The *Semicolon* denotes a greater ſtop than the comma, and a more complete ſenſe; it is commonly employed to divide the chief members of a pe-

a periode already ſubdivided by commas, *l'auteur, pour bien é-crire, doit être é-ga-le-ment a-ttentif aux choſes qu'il dit, et aux termes dont il ſe ſert; a-fin qu'il y ait du vrai dans ſes ou-vrages.* An author, to write well, ought to be equally attentive to his ſubject, and to the terms he makes uſe of; that there may be truth in his works.

The *Colon* is placed after a complete period, but followed by another that ſerves to extend or illuſtrate it. *Dieu im-mŏle à ſa ſou-ve-raine puiſſance de grande vic-times: et frappe, quand il lui plaît, les têtes il-luſtres qu'il a cou-rŏ-nnées.* God ſacrifices great men to his ſovereign power: and ſtrikes, when he pleaſes, thoſe illuſtrious heads on which he has placed crowns.

The *Full Point* denotes a ſenſe quite complete. *Jouez pour le plai-ſir, et per-dez no-ble-ment,* play for the ſake of amuſement, and loſe generouſly.

The *Note of Interrogation* is placed at the end of phraſes that denote an Interrogation. *Depuis quand êtes-vous ă-rrivé?* When did you arrive?

The *Note of Admiration* is placed at the end of phraſes that denote an admiration or exclamation. *Quelle belle femme!* What a handſome woman!

Several full points (....) ſhew that the ſenſe is ſuſpended; *tai-ſez-vous, ou bien je ....* hold your tongue, or I .....

A *Parentheſis* () ſerves to include a ſhort phraſe, which refers but indirectly to the main ſubject; *il y a des hŏmmes (ſoit dit ſans o-ffen-ſer per-ſŏnne) qui ſa-cri-fient l'hŏ-nneur à l'in-té-ret,* there are men (without offence to any one be it ſaid) who ſacrifice honour to intereſt.

A Col-

A COLLECTION *of the fineſt Thoughts of* La Rochefoucaut, *wherein the* Syllables *are divided according to the Syſtem eſtabliſhed in this Work; they being an Illuſtration of it.*

La-mour propre eſt le plus grand de tous les flă-tteurs.

Self-love is the greateſt of flatterers.

Nous ă-vons tous ă-ſſez de force pour sŭ-pporter les meaux d'au-trui.

The misfortunes of other people we all bear with an heroic conſtancy.

La conſ-tance des săges n'eſt que l'art de renfer-mer leur ă-gi-tă-tion dans leur cœur.

The conſtancy of the wiſe is only the art of keeping diſquietude to one'ſelf.

Il faut de plus grandes ver-tus pour ſou-te-nir la bŏnne for-tŭne que lă mau-vaiſe.

Greater virtues are required to bear good than bad fortune.

Le sŏ-leil ni lă mort ne ſe peuvent re-gar-der fi xe-ment.

Death and the ſun are not to be looked at ſteadily.

L'in-té-rêt qui ă-veugle les uns, fait lă lu-mière des autres.

Intereſt blinds ſome people and enlightens others.

On n'eſt jă-mais ſi heu-reux ni ſi mal-heu-reux qu'on ſe l'i-mă-gine.

No perſon is either ſo happy or ſo unhappy as he imagines.

Pour

Pour s'é-tă-blir dans le monde, on fait tout ce qu'on peut pour y pă-roître é-tă-bli.

When we aim at an eſtabliſhment into this world, the means we purſue to promote it, are to perſuade every one that we are already well ſettled in it.

La for-tŭne tourne tout à l'ă-van-tăge de ceux qu'elle fă-vŏ-rîſe.

Fortune turns every thing to the advantage of her favourites.

Lă vé-ri-té ne fait pas au-tant de bien dans le monde, que ſes ă-ppă-rences y font de mal.

Truth is not ſo beneficial as its appearances are prejudicial to us.

Lă bonne grâce eſt au corps ce que le bon ſens eſt à l'eſ-prit.

Grace to the body is like good ſenſe to the mind.

Si on juge de l'ă-mour par lă plu-part de ſes e-ffets, il re-ſſemble plus à la haine qu'à l'ă-mi-tié.

To judge of love by moſt of its effects, one would think it more like hatred than kindneſs.

Il n'y a qu'une ſorte d'ă-mour ; mais il y en a mille di-ffé-rentes cŏ-pies.

Love is one and the ſame in the original ; but there are a thouſand different copies of it.

Le ſi-lence eſt le plus ſûr pour ce-lui qui ſe dé-fie-de ſoi-même.

Silence is the happieſt courſe a man can take who is diffident of himſelf.

Il eſt plus hon-teux de ſe dé-fier de ſes ă-mis que d'en être trom-pé.

It is more diſhonourable to diſtruſt a friend, than to be deceived by him.

Nŏtre

Nŏtre dé-fiance juſ-ti-fie lă trom-pe-rie d'autrui.

Our own diſtruſt juſtifies the deceit of others.

Tout le monde ſe plaint dẽ ſa mé-moĩre, et per-ſõnne ne ſe plaint de ſon juge-ment.

Badneſs of memory every one complains of, but no body of the want of judgment.

Les vié-illards aiment à dŏ-nner de bons préceptes, pour ſe con-ſŏ-ler de nê-tre plus en é-tat de dŏ-nner de mau-vais ex-emples.

Old age gives good advice when it is no longer able to give bad example.

Chă-cun dit du bien de ſon cœur ; et per-ſõnne n'en ōſe dire de ſon eſprit.

Every man ſpeaks well of his heart, but no one dares to ſpeak well of his head.

La gă-lante-rie de l'eſ-prit eſt de dire des chōſes flă-tteūſes d'une mă-nière ă-gre-ăble.

The gallantry of the mind conſiſts in an agreeable flattery.

L'eſ-prit eſt tou-jours lă dupe du cœur.

The head is ever the dupe of the heart.

Plus on aime une maî-treſſe, et plus on eſt près de lă haïr.

There is nothing of which we are ſo liberal as advice.

L'in-ten-tion de ne jă-mais trom-per, nous expōſe ă être ſou .ent trom-pés.

A reſolution never to deceive others, expoſes a man to be deceived himſelf.

On fait plus ſou-vent des tră-hi-ſons par foibleſſe, que par un de-ſſein formé de tră-hir.

Men are oftener treacherous through weakneſs than deſign.

On fait ſou-vent du bien, pour pou-voir im-pu-né-ment faire du mal.

We often do good for the purpoſe of being able to do evil with impunity.

Si nous ré-ſiſ-tons à nos pā-ſſions, c'eſt plus parleur foi-bleſſe que par nŏtre force.

When we ſubdue our paſſions, it is rather owing to their weakneſs than to our own ſtrength.

On n'au-roit guère de plai-ſir, ſi l'on ne ſe flă-ttoĭt jă-mais.

We ſhould have but little pleaſure were we never to flatter ourſelves.

Le vrai moyen d' être trom-pé, c'eſt de ſe croire plus fin que les autres.

The ſure way to be cheated is to fancy ourſelves more cunning than others.

Lă foi-bleſſe eſt le ſeul dé-faut qu'on ne ſau-roit cŏ-rri-ger.

Weakneſs is the only fault that is incorrigible.

Il eſt plus ai-ſé d'être ſăge pour les autres, que de l'être pour ſoi-même.

It is eaſier to be wiſe for others than for ourſelves.

On eſt quelque-fois au-ſſi di-ffé-rent de ſoi-même que des autres.

We often differ from ourſelves as widely as we differ from others.

On parle peu, quand lă vă-ni-té ne fait pas par-ler.

We ſpeak very little when vanity prompts us not.

On aime mieux dire du mal de ſoi-même que de n'en point par-ler.

We had rather talk ill of ourſelves than not talk at all.

On

On ne loue d'or-di-naire que pour être loué.

We ſeldom praiſe but with a view to be praiſed.

Peu de gens ſont ă-ſſez săges pour pré-fé-rer le blâme qui leur eſt ŭ-tĭle, à lă lou-ange qui les tră-hit.

Few are wiſe enough to prefer uſeful reproof to treacherous praiſe.

Il y a des re-prŏches qui louent, et dès louanges qui mé-diſent.

There are reproaches which praiſe, and there are praiſes which reproach.

Le re-fus de lă lou-ange eſt un dé-ſir d'être loŭé deux fois.

The refuſal of praiſe is a deſire to be praiſed twice.

Lă nă-tūre fait le mé-rite, et lă for-tŭne le met en œuvre.

Nature gives merit, and good fortune ſets it to work.

Il eſt plus fă-cĭle de pă-roître digne des emplois qu'on n'ă pas, que de ceux qu'on e-xerce.

It is eaſier to appear worthy of the employments we are not poſſeſſed of than of thoſe we are.

Le monde ré-com-penſe plus ſou-vent les ă-ppărences du mé-rite que le mé-rite même.

Merit, in appearance, is oftener rewarded than merit itſelf.

L'ă-vă-rice eſt plus ŏ-ppŏ-ſée à l'é-cŏ-nŏ-mie que lă li-bé-ră-li-té.

Avarice is more oppoſite to æconomy than liberality.

Les ver-tus ſe perdent dans l'in-té-rêt, cŏmme les fleuves ſe perdent dans lă mer.

The virtues are loſt in ſelf-intereſt, as rivers are in the ſea.

Il n'y ă guères de gens qui ne ſoient hon-teux de s'être ai-més, quand ils ne s'aiment plus.

There are few people who are not aſhamed of their amours when the fit is over.

Les hŏmmes ne vi vroient pas long-tems en sŏ-cié-té, s'ils n'é-toient les dŭpes les uns des autres.

Men would not live long in ſociety were they not the dupes of each other.

Il y ă des hé-ros en mal cŏmme en bien.

There are heroes in bad as well as in good actions.

Le nom de lă ver-tu ſert à l'in-té-rêt au-ſſi ŭ-tile-ment que les vices

To intereſt, the name of virtue is as ſerviceable as vice.

Il n'ă-ppar-tient qu'aux grands hŏmmes d'ă-voir de grands dé-fauts.

The greateſt faults are thoſe of great men.

Quand les vices nous quittent, nous flă-ttons de lă cré-ance que c'eſt nous qui les qui-ttons.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourſelves that we have left them.

Ce qui nous em-pêche ſou-vent de nous ă-bandŏ-nner a un ſeul vice, eſt que nous en à-vons plu-ſieurs.

The reaſon why we are not often wholly poſſeſſed by a ſingle vice, is, that we are diſtracted by ſeveral.

Le dé-ſir de pă-roître hă-bile em-pêche ſouvens de le de-ve-nir.

A deſire of being thought learned often prevents our becoming ſo.

Lă ver-tu n'i-roit pas ſi loin, ſi lă vă-ni-té ne lui te-noît com-pă-gnie.

Virtue would not go far if vanity did not bear her company.

Qui

Qui vit ſans fŏ-lie n'eſt pas ſi săge qu'il le croit.

He who lives without folly is not ſo wiſe as he imagines.

En vié-illi-ſſant on de-vient plus fou et plus săge.

As we grow old we grow fooliſh as well as wiſe.

Il y ă des gens qui re-ſſemblent aux vaudevilles, qu'on ne chante qu'un certain temps.

There are thoſe who, like new ſongs, are favourites only for a time.

Lă plu-part des gens ne jugent des hommes que par la vŏgue qu'ils ont, ou par leur for-tŭne.

The generality of people judge of us by our reputation or our fortune.

Lá par-faite vă-leur eſt de faire ſans té-moins ce qu'on ſe-roit că-pă-ble de faire de-vant tout le monde.

Perfect valour conſiſts in doing without a witneſs all that we ſhould be capable of doing before the whole world.

L'hy-pŏ-cri-ſie eſt un hŏ-mmage que le vice rend à lă ver-tu.

Hypocriſy is the homage that vice pays to virtue.

Tel hŏmme eſt in-grat, qui eſt moins cou-pable de ſon in-gră-ti-tŭde, que ce-lui qui lui ă fait du bien.

There are ſome ungrateful people who are leſs to be blamed for their ingratitude than their benefactors.

Le trŏp grand em-pre-ſſe-ment qu'on ă de s'acqui-tter d'une ŏ-bli-ga-tion, eſt une eſ-pèce d'ingră-ti-tŭde.

An extraordinary haſte to diſcharge an obligation is a ſort of ingratitude.

On dŏnne plus ai-ſé-ment des borues à ſă re-cŏ-nnoi-ſſance, qu'à ſes eſ-pé-rances et qu'à ſes dé-ſirs.

We more eaſily ſet bounds to our gratitude than to our hopes and wiſhes.

L'or-gueil ne veut pas de-voir, et l'ă-mour propre ne veut pas payer.

Pride would never owe, nor ſelf-love ever pay.

Le bien que nous ă-vons re-çu de quel-qu'un veut que nous reſ-pec-tions le mal qu'il nous fait.

The benefits a perſon has conferred upon us, require our ready forgiveneſs of the wrong he does to us.

C'eſt une grande fŏ-lie de vou-loir ê-tre ſage tout ſeul.

It is a great folly to affect to be wiſe by one's-ſelf.

Dans l'ad-ver-ſi-té de nos me-illeurs ă-mis nous trou-vons tou-jours quelque choſe qui ne nous dé-plait pas.

In the diſtreſs of our beſt friends we always find ſomething that does not diſpleaſe us.

Nous nous con-ſŏ-lons ai-ſé-mont des diſ grăces de nos ă-mis lors-qu'elles ſervent à ſi-gnă-ler nŏtre ten-dreſſe pour eux.

The misfortunes that befal our friends do not affect us long, when they can ſerve to ſignalize our feelings.

L'in-té-rêt met en œuvre toutes ſortes de vertus et de vices.

The virtues and vices are all put in motion by intereſt.

Lă

Lă gră-vi-té eſt un myſ-tère du corps, in-venté pour că-cher les dé-fauts de l'eſ-prit.

Gravity is a myſterious carriage of the body to cover the defects of the mind.

La flătte-rié eſt une fauſſe mŏ-nnoie qui n'ă de cours que par nŏtre vă-ni-té.

Flattery is a ſort of bad money, to which our vanity gives currency.

Le plai-ſir de l'ă-mour eſt d'ai-mer, et l'on eſt plus heu-reux par lă pă-ſſion que l'on ă, que par celle que l'on dŏnne.

The pleaſure of loving is to love; we are much happier in the paſſion we feel than in that we excite.

La cĭ-vĭ-lĭ-té eſt un de-ſir d'en re-ce-voir, et d'être eſ-ti-mé pŏ-lĭ.

Civility is a deſire to receive civility, and to be accounted well-bred.

La jeu-neſſe eſt unè i-vreſſe con-ti-nuelle; c'eſt lă fièvre de la rai-ſon.

Youth is a continual intoxication; it is the fever of reaſon.

On aime á de-vi-ner les autres, mais on n'aime point à être de-vi-né.

We love to gueſs the meaning of others, but do not love they ſhould gueſs ours.

C'eſt une en-nùyeūſe mă-lă-die que de con-ſerver să ſan-té par un trŏp grand ré-gime.

The very regular diet by which we preſerve our health, is a lingering diſeaſe.

L'ab-ſence di-mi-nue les mé-diŏcres pă-ſſions et aug-mente les grandes, comme le vent é-teint les bou-gies et ă-llūme le feu.

Abſence diminiſhes weak paſſions, and increaſes ſtrong; as the wind extinguiſhes tapers, but kindles fires.

Il eſt im-pō-ſsĭble d'ai-mer une ſe-conde fois ce qu'on ă vé-ri-tăble-ment ce-ſſé d'ai-mer.

It is impoſſible to love a ſecond time thoſe whom we have really ceaſed to love.

Lă ſim-pli-ci-té ă-ffec-tée eſt une im-pōſ-tūre dé-li-căte.

Affected ſimplicity is a refined impoſture.

Le mé-rite des hŏmmes ă să ſai-ſon au-ſſi bien que les fruits.

Merit, like fruit, has its ſeaſon.

Nous ai-mons tou-jours ceux qui nous ad-mi-rent, mais nous n'ai-mons pas tou-jours ceux qui nous ad-mi-rons.

We always love thoſe who admire us, though we don't love always thoſe whom we admire.

Il y a des fō-lies qui ſe prennent comme les mă-lă-dies con-ta-gieuſes.

Some follies are like contagious diſtempers.

A-ſſez de gens mé-priſent le bien, mais peu ſavent le dŏ-nner.

Many people deſpiſe riches; yet few know how to beſtow them.

Quelque bien qu'on nous diſe de nous, on ne nous ă-pprend rien de nou-veau.

Though people ſhould ſpeak of us never ſo well, they tell us nothing new.

Nous par-dŏ-nnons ſou-vent à ceux qui nous en-nuient; mais nous ne pou-vons par.dŏ-nner à ceux que nous en-nuyons.

We eaſily forgive thoſe who have done an injury to us; but can never forgive thoſe to whom we have done one.

On ne trouve guères d'in-grats, tant qu'on eſt en é-tăt de faire du bien.

You ſeldom find people ungrateful ſo long as you are in a condition to ſerve them.

Ce qui fait que les ă-mans et les maî treſſes ne s'en-nuient point n'être en-ſemble, c'eſt qu'ils parlent tou-jours d'eux-mêmes.

The reaſon why lovers are never weary of each other is this, they are always taking of themſelves.

Les per-sŏnnes foibles ne peuventêtre ſin-cères.

Weak people are incapable of ſincerity.

Louer les princes des ver-tus qu'ils n'ont pas, c'eſt leur dire im-pu-né-ment des in-jūres.

The praiſes we beſtow upon princes for virtues they are not adorned with, are inſults offered with impunity.

Il n'y a que ceux qui ſont mé-pri-sables qui craignent d'être mé-pri-sés.

None but the contemptible are apprehenſive of contempt.

Il y a dans la jă-lou-ſie plus d'ă-mour-prŏpre quo d ă-mour.

In jealouſy there is leſs of love than of ſelf-love.

Nous n'ă-vouons de pe-tits dé-fauts que pour per-ſuă-der que nous n'en ă-vons pas de grands.

We confeſs ſmall faults in order to inſinuate that we have no great ones.

On croit quelque-ſois hă-ir la flătte-rie; mais on ne hait que la ma-nière de fla-tter.

Men ſometimes think they hate flattery, whilſt they hate only the manner of it.

On par-dŏnne tant que l'on aime.

We forgive juſt as long as we love.

L'eſ-

L'eſ-prit de lă plu-part des fèmmes ſert plus à for-ti-fier leur folie que leur rai-ſon.

The wit of moſt women ſerves rather to fortify their folly than their reaſon.

Lă plu-part des hŏmmes ont, cŏmme les plantes, des prŏ-prié-tés că-chées que le hă-zard fait dé-cou-vrir.

Moſt men, like plants, have ſecret properties, which chance alone diſcovers.

Nous ne trou-vons guère de gens de bon ſens que ceux qui ſont de notre ă-vis.

Thoſe only are deemed by us as people of a ſound underſtanding who are of our opinion.

Quand on aime, on doute ſou-vent de ce qu'on croit le plus.

In love we often doubt of what we moſt believe.

Un hŏ-nnête hŏmme peut être ă-mou-reux cŏmme un fou, mais non pas cūmme un sŏt.

A man of ſenſe may love like a madman, but never like a fool.

Nous ne louons d'or-di-naire de bon cœur que ceux qui nous ad-mi-rent.

We ſeldom heartily praiſe thoſe who do not admire us.

On blâme l'in-juſ-tice, non par l'ă-ver-ſion que l'on ă pour elle, mais pour le prĕ-ju-dice que l'on en re-çoit.

If we cenſure injuſtice, it is not through an averſion to it, but becauſe we ſuffer by it.

L

Lă for-tūne et l'hu-meŭr gouvernent le monde.
Fortune and caprice govern the world.

Il eſt plus ai-ſé de cŏ-nnoître l'hŏmme en gé-né-ral; que de cŏn-noître l'hŏmme en par-ti-cu-lie.

It is leſs difficult to know man, than to know a particular man.

Les vieux fous ſont plus fous que les jeŭnes.
Old fools are more fooliſh than young ones.

La foi-bleſſe eſt plus ŏ-ppŏ-ſée à lă ver-tu que le vice.

Weakneſs is more oppoſite to virtue than is vice itſelf.

Ce qui rend les dou-leurs de lă honte et de lă jă-lou-ſies ſi-ai-guës, c'eſt que lă vă-mi-te ne peut ſer-vir à les ſu-ppor-ter.

The reaſon why the pangs of ſhame and jealouſy are ſharp is this—Vanity affords no aſſiſtance in ſupporting them.

Lă bien-ſéance eſt lă moindre de toutes les lois, et lă plus ſui-vie.

Decency is the leaſt of all laws; but the moſt ſtrictly obſerved.

Lă pompe des en-terre-mens in-té-reſſe plus lă vă-ni-té des vi-vans que lă mé-moire des morts.

The pomp of interments is more intended to gratify the vanity of the living than to honour the memory of the dead.

Nŏtre Orgueil ſ'aug-mente ſou-vent de ce que nous re-tran-chons de nŏs aŭtres dé-fauts.

Our pride is often encreaſed by what we retrench from our other faults.

Il y ă un ex-cès de biens et de maux qui pāſſe nŏtre ſen-ſĭ-bĭ lĭ-té.

There is a meaſure of good and evil that exceeds our ſenſibility.

De toutes les pā-ſſions vĭŏ-lentes, celle qui ſied le moins măl aux femmes, c'eſt l'ămour.

Of all violent paſſions, that which leaſt becomes a woman is love.

On ne ſou-haite jă-maīs ar-de-mment ce qu'on ne ſou-haite que par rai-ſon.

We never deſire ardently what we deſire rationally.

Quelque răre que ſoit le vé-ri-tăble ă-mour, il l'eſt en-cŏre moins que la vé-ri-tăble ă-mi-tié.

Rare as true love is, it is leſs ſo than true friendſhip.

Il y ă pen de femmes dont le mé-rite dūre plus que la beauté.

The number of women is ſmall, in which merit is more laſting than beauty.

L'en-vie d'être plaint ou d'être ad-mi-ré, fait ſou-vent la plus grande par-tie de nŏtre confiance.

The deſire of being either pitied or admired is commonly the true reaſon of our confidence.

Nous ă-vons plus de pă-reſſe dans l'es-prit que dans le corps.

Our lazineſs lies more in the mind than in the body.

Les que-relles ne du-re-roient pas long-temps ſi le tort n'é-toit que d'un cô-tĕ.

Quarrels would never be laſting were the fault only on one ſide.

O

On ne compte d'or-di-naire la pre-mière gă-lan-e-rie des femmes que lors-qu'elles en ont une econde.

We ſeldom talk of a woman's firſt intrigue before ſhe has had a ſecond.

Il y a des gens ſi rem-plis d'eux-mêmes, que ors-qu'ils ſont ă-mou-reux, ils trouvent moyen l'être ŏ-ccu-pés de leur pă-ſſion, ſans l'être de la per-ſŏnne qu'ils aiment.

The ſelf love of ſome people is ſuch, that, when in love, they are more taken up with the paſſion, than with the object of it.

Lă já-lou-ſie nâit tou-jours ă-vec l'ă-mour, mais elle ne meurt pās ton-jours ă-vec lui.

Jealouſy is always born with love, but does not always die with it.

Si l'on croit ai-mer ſă maî-treſſe pour l'amour d'elle, on eſt bien trom-pé.

The man who thinks he loves his miſtreſs for her ſake is much miſtaken.

Lă for-tŭne fait pă-roître nōs ver-tus et nōs vices cŏmme lă lu-mière fait pă-roître les ob-jets.

Fortune diſplays our virtues aud vices, as the light diſcovers objects.

La viŏlence qu'on ſe fait pour de-meu-rer fidele à ce qu'on aime, ne vaut guère mieux qu'une in-fi-dé-li-té.

The violence a man ſuffers in preſerving his fidelity to the object of his love, falls little ſhort of infidelity.

Un ſot n'á pas ă-ſſez d'é-tŏffe pour etre bon.

A fool has not ſtuff about him to make a good man.

Ce qui nous rend la vă-ni-té des autres in-ſuppor-tăble, c'eſt qu'elle bleſſe la-nôtre.

It is our own vanity that makes the vanity of others intolerable.

On re-nonce plus ai-ſé-ment ă ſon in-té-rêt qu'à ſon gôut.

We give up our intereſt much ſooner than our taſte.

Lă for-tune ne părоît já-mais ſi ă-veugle qu'à ceux à quī elle ne fait pas de bien.

Fortune is ever deemed blind by thoſe on whom ſhe beſtows no favours.

On garde long-temps ſon pre-mier ă-mant, quand on n'en prend pas un ſe-cond.

A woman keeps her firſt lover long, if ſhe happens not to get a ſecond.

L' é-lé-vă-tion eſt au me'rite ceque la pă-rure eſt aux belles per-ſŏnnes.

Elevation enhances merit, as elegant dreſs enhances beauty.

Le plus dan-ge-reux ri-di-cūle des * vieilles per-ſõnnes qui ont é-té ai-mãbles, c'eſt d'ou-blier qu'elles ne le ſont plus.

The common foible of women who once were handſome, is to forget that they are now no longer ſo.

Le plus grand e-ffort de l'ã-mi-tié n'eſt pas de mon-trer nos dé-fauts à un ã-mi, c'eſt de lui faire voir les ſiens.

The greateſt effort of friendſhip is, not the diſcovery of our faults to our friend, but an endeavour to convince him of his own.

On n'ã guère des dé-fauts qui ne ſoient plus pardõ-nnàbles que les moyens dont on ſe ſert pour les cã-cher.

We have few faults that are not more excuſable in themſelves, than are the means we uſe to conceal them.

La vi-vã-ci-té qui àug-mente en-vie-illi-ſſant ne vã pas loin de la fõ-lie.

Vivacity which increaſes with old age, falls little ſhort of madneſs.

En ã-mour ce-lui qui eſt gué-ri le pre-mier eſt tou-jours le mieux gué-ri.

In love, thoſe who are firſt cured are beſt cured.

Lã con-fiance four-nit plus à lã con-ver-ſa-tion que l'eſ-prit.

Converſation is more indebted to mutual confidence than to wit.

Lã plu-part des ã-mis dé-goûtent de l'ã-mi-tié, et lã plu-part des dé-vots dé-goûtent de lã dé-võtion.

Moſt friends grow tired of friendſhip, as moſt devotees grow tired of devotion.

* pron viéilles.

Nous

Nous par-dŏ-nnons ai-ſé-ment à nos ă-mis le dé-fauts qui ne nous re-gardent pas.

We eaſily forgive our friends for thoſe faults which tend not to our prejudice.

La plus vé-ri-tăble marque d'être né ă-vec de grandes quă-li-tés, c'eſt d'être né ſans en-vie.

The moſt certain proof of a man's being born with a great mind, is his being born without an envious diſpoſition.

FINIS.

BL